

DAILY REPORT

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PROTEST RS DEMONSTRATE DURING GROMYKO UN SPEECH

OW231250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 22 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Minsheng)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko spoke at the current UN General Assembly session here today while people demonstrated outside the UN building in protest against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As Gromyko in his address tried hard to describe the Soviet Union as a "peace-loving" country and accuse other nations of waging an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, two young men sitting in the visitors' gallery of the UN building shouted "lies, lies." Meanwhile, some five hundred demonstrators, mainly Afghans, outside the UN building also greeted his speech with burning a Soviet flag and shouting slogans such as "Russians go home from Afghanistan" and "stop using poison gas in Afghanistan."

Waving clubs in one hand and olives in the other, Gromyko mixed harsh criticism of Reagan administration's policies with an offer to open a dialogue with Washington "in order to seek mutually acceptable solutions to controversial problems." He said the Kremlin wanted "normal business-like relations with the United States" and not confrontation.

While describing his country as a "peace-loving" nation, Gromyko launched a wide range of fierce attacks against the United States on the eve of his first meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The latter, in his speech at the UN General Assembly yesterday, mainly dealt with international economic issues, making little criticism of the Soviet Union.

Gromyko condemned "certain quarters in Western countries" for making "no small effort" "to shake loose the socialist foundations of the Polish state." He accused the United States of accelerating the development of MX and cruise missiles and a new strategic bomber to upset "the established strategic balance," and "on this basis to impose its will on others." He threatened once again that his country "will not permit others to become superior" to it, and will make efforts "to maintain the balance of power."

He also faulted Washington for failing to ratify the SALT II agreement. As the "balance of interests of the two sides has been accurately established and preserved in the treaty," he said, the Soviet Union is prepared to resume negotiations with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms.

Deliberately leaving out Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, Gromyko instead accused the United States and China of waging an "undeclared war" against that country. To Gromyko, the key issue for a settlement to the problem of Afghanistan is not the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country as stipulated in the relevant UN resolutions, but the participation of the Soviet-created Kabul regime in a "political solution." As for Kampuchea, he again peddled the already-rejected proposal for holding a "regional conference" with the participation of the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member states.

The Soviet foreign minister proposed that the General Assembly "adopt a declaration solemnly proclaiming that states and statesmen who would be the first to use nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against humanity." This proposal is seen here as a Soviet design to cover up its armed aggression against Afghanistan and its arms race.

PRC UN DELEGATE SPEECH ON USSR, WORLD EVENTS

OW240128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 23 (XINHUA)--Aggression and expansion by Soviet hegemonism continue to be the major threats to world peace, and the struggle against hegemonism remains the primary task for the maintenance of world peace. This was stated by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Zhang said that it would be contrary to the international scene to consider that the Soviet Union is on the defensive in its "peace offensive" and that its deep predicament is forcing it to consider a retreat. Zhang pointed out that facts in the past year have shown that the Soviet Union has not given up its bid for world hegemony and the corollary strategy of a southward drive remains unchanged. However, because of repeated setbacks and its own vulnerabilities, the Soviet Union, while adhering to a policy of aggression and expansion, has increasingly resorted to political tricks, he said.

The Soviet Union has launched a new peace offensive by putting forward such so-called proposals regarding disarmament and political solution in order to confuse public opinion, to disguise its own hegemonism and to deceive or lull the people of the world. He said that Afghanistan and Kampuchea are the top-priority issues in the overall world situation.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea are not only aimed at subjugating the two countries, but also at using them as springboards for further expansion to close the ring around the oil-rich region of the Middle East, to push toward the Strait of Malacca and to increase the threat to surrounding countries and to the peace and security of the world. "Many more countries will come to grief if the aggression against Afghanistan and Kampuchea is not checked and if the Soviet Union is allowed to press forward with its strategy of a southward drive," he explained.

Zhang said that China favors a political settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. However, he added that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the two countries is the primary condition for any political settlement.

Zhang said that "only when the aggressors have suffered heavier and heavier blows on the battlefield and have been subjected to mounting pressure from the international community, will they be forced to consider pulling out their troops. Therefore, to increase the pressure on the aggressors from all sides is precisely the way towards creating conditions for a political settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. Conversely, any attempt to weaken or break up the armed struggle against aggression or to strike a deal at the expense of the victimized peoples in exchange for concessions from the aggressors would only embolden the hegemonists and hurt the chance of a genuine settlement."

Zhang said that the resolutions on Afghanistan and Kampuchea adopted by the UN General Assembly, the declarations adopted by the summit conference of the Islamic countries last January, the foreign ministers' meeting of the non-aligned countries last February and the international conference on Kampuchea last July have stressed that foreign troops should be withdrawn from both countries. Any settlement of these issues must be based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and the right of all peoples to determine their own destiny free from any foreign interference, he stressed.

However, he added, "the Soviet Union and Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, adamantly refuse to leave Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This is the basic reason why the Afghan and Kampuchean issues have remained unsolved till now."

"Under these circumstances," he said, "the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples are bound to carry on their sacred war in defence of their own countries. For its part, the international community is dutybound to continue to support and assist in various ways the just struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples." Zhang reaffirmed the position of the Chinese government that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Afghanistan and Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally, that these two countries must be restored to their independent and non-aligned status and that the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples should be free to choose their own political systems and governments.

Following the settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean questions in accordance with the above principles, the countries concerned should join in an international guarantee that there shall be no interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that their territory shall not be occupied or used for encroachment on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in either region, he explained.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, he condemned Israel for clinging obstinately to an expansionist position. It has not only continued to obstruct a reasonable settlement of the Middle East question, but has become more reckless by committing fresh atrocities against Arab countries and peoples in violation of the charter and the norms of international relations.

Zhang stressed that Israel must withdraw from Arab territories including Jerusalem occupied since 1967. He also stressed that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland and the right to self-determination and establishment of a state.

Zhang said the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and is entitled to participate in a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East question. He condemned the white racist regime in South Africa for continuing to occupy Namibia, strengthening the system of apartheid in South Africa, launching repeated armed attacks against the frontline states and even carrying out a large-scale invasion of Angola not long ago. He said that China firmly supports the solemn resolution adopted by the UN emergency special session on the question of Namibia. He added, crimes committed by Israel and South Africa have not only brought untold sufferings to the countries and peoples of those regions, they also have provided the hegemonists with more opportunities and pretexts for infiltration, posing a greater threat to peace in the Middle East and southern Africa and the rest of the world. The arrogance and defiance of Israel and South Africa are attributable, in a large measure, to U.S. support and shielding. The United States has repeatedly expressed its willingness to improve its relations with Third World countries and to join them in safeguarding world peace.

But what is the sense of expressing such sentiments when instead of denouncing Israel and South Africa for their flagrant breaches of the norms of international relations, they were given support and abetment? This only antagonizes the hundreds of millions of Arab and African peoples and a large number of Third World countries.

Referring to serious economic problems faced by the world, Zhang said the developing countries' efforts to achieve economic independence after winning political independence represent an irresistible trend. The major developed countries, however, refuse to go along with this trend by changing their unequal and unfair relationship with the developing countries, he said, explaining that this is the root cause for the ever-sharpening economic contradictions between the North and South. Zhang pointed out that the economic difficulties of the developing countries and the resultant domestic political turmoil and the worsening North-South contradictions will provide hegemonists with opportunities to create trouble. To support developing countries in building independent economies and to promote appropriate reforms in the international economic order to establish a new international economic order is, therefore, not a purely economic matter but a vital political question that affects the maintenance of world peace and stability.

He called on major developed countries to give serious consideration to the legitimate desire and demands of the developing countries, to promptly come to an agreement at the current session or at the forthcoming Cancun summit to launch the global negotiations, to take practical measures to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries and to improve North-South relations.

Zhang stressed: "We have to struggle for peace; we cannot beg for it. To defend world peace, it is imperative to oppose hegemonism. To this end, the people of all countries should unite and coordinate their actions taken in the light of their respective situations.

"In order to achieve greater unity against hegemonism," he said, "it is necessary for all parties to respect each other's sovereign rights and interests and to treat each other as equals. On the eve of World War II, certain countries failed to discern in time the source of the threat and failed to unite effectively to oppose such a threat. The people of the world ended up paying a heavy price. The world learned a bitter lesson."

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-USSR ARMS LIMITATIONS TALKS

OW231915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 23 Sep 81

["Old Game Restarted--Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko are scheduled to meet in New York today for the first time since President Ronald Reagan took office. The Reagan administration announced that the main item on the agenda of the meeting will be the "date and procedure" of arms control talks.

It seems that the talks will resume after a long interruption caused by the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan.

The two countries started their nuclear arms talks, an old game, more than 10 years ago. However, for the first time since then, the possible new round of talks will cover issues concerning not only strategic but also theater nuclear weapons.

At the Rome conference of the NATO council in May, the Reagan administration formally announced it plans to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union by the end of 1981 on the issue of limiting theater nuclear arms within the framework of strategic arms limitation negotiations. Meanwhile, U.S. and its European allies agreed to modernize NATO's long-range theater nuclear forces and reject Brezhnev's proposal for a "moratorium."

The new round of talks, suggested by the Soviet Union, is an important move in Moscow's major "detente" offensive on the West since Reagan took office. For months, Brezhnev and Gromyko have become salesmen, peddling their proposal openly or behind the scenes. A defensive factor exists in Moscow's purposes, since it wants to whitewash its hegemonist features by advocating "talks" and "detente." Its dominating motive, however, is more offensive than defensive.

First of all, Moscow is playing an old trick by attempting to soften the U.S. stand, restrict its rearmament efforts and expand the superiority of Soviet military strength. Secondly, the Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge between the United States and its West European allies and to undermine the NATO's plans to increase its defense capabilities, especially its plan to modernize long-range nuclear forces. Thirdly, the Soviet Union hopes to create a facade of "detente" through negotiations to make still more economic gains from the United States and Western Europe. It also tries to win time to consolidate what it has gained through aggression and prepare for new expansions.

The Reagan administration has adopted a rearmament policy in face of the Soviet Union's aggressiveness. It has increased the defense budget for fiscal 1981 and has proposed an arms expansion program for the next five years. The administration attaches primary importance to an expansion of military strength while taking arms control as a supplement of its defense policy. Nevertheless, the Reagan administration has found it necessary to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union because it is suffering from financial and economic troubles, the deterring efforts of the advocates of detente with Moscow and the difficulties of the arms expansion program in yielding immediate effects. The administration also is handicapped by some West European allies.

Some Westerners, especially those in Western Europe who are keen on peace, expect too much of the disarmament talks.

Soviet mass media are making a big fanfare about detente. According to Moscow's logic, Soviet-U.S. negotiations will lead to the relaxation of the international situation, both sides will be disarmed and the world will enjoy peace. Will things go like this?

The history of U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks since Brezhnev came into office has shown just the opposite. For years, the Soviet leaders have been shouting for disarmament while expanding arms. To them, disarmament means others should disarm while they expand.

The history of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks has been one of arms expansion and war preparation on the part of the Soviet Union, and the military balance has changed from being advantageous for the United States and the West to being advantageous for the Soviet Union.

Under the smokescreen of detente, Soviet military strength has become greater and greater, the Soviet Union has quickened its steps of aggression and expansion, the international situation has become ever more intense and the danger of war is increasing.

In 1965, the second year after Brezhnev took office, the number of strategic weapons, namely the ground-based intercontinental ballistic missile, the submarine-based ballistic missile and the long-distance bomber, was 1,980 pieces for the United States and 463 pieces for the Soviet Union. From then on, the number of such weapons of the United States has been almost the same while that of the Soviet Union has kept rising. In November 1969, the countries began negotiations for a strategic arms limitation treaty better known as SALT I. An agreement was signed in May 1972. At that time, the Soviet Union possessed 2,358 ground-based and submarine-based ballistic missiles, exceeding the United States. Such superiority was approved by the agreement.

In November 1972, SALT II negotiations began, and a treaty was signed in June 1979. The Soviet Union still possessed more strategic weapons (2,520), but the treaty again approved this amount. However, the U.S. Senate has not ratified the treaty.

Last February when Brezhnev again talked about detente at the 26th Soviet party congress, the number of Soviet strategic weapons had drastically increased to 3,720. Today, the Soviet Union has greatly surpassed the United States in the quantity of launchers and the explosive force of nuclear warheads and is roughly equal with it in the number of multiple warhead missiles.

No matter how many differences exist in the world on the appraisal of strategic balance between the countries, one fact generally is accepted: After more than a decade of arms control talks, the United States has lost its strategic weapons superiority. In the field of theatre nuclear forces (TNF), the superiority also has shifted to the Soviet Union because of its deployment of some 200 SS-20 missiles and more than 100 Backfire bombers in Europe. The strategy of flexible response that the United States has long pursued in Europe is based on its TNF superiority. Now that U.S. superiority has been lost, the strategy is no longer flexible.

The Soviet intention is proposing a "moratorium" on long-and medium-range missile deployment in an attempt to maintain Soviet superiority in strategic weapons. Therefore, it is merely an illusion to ask the Soviets to give up their superiority through negotiations.

Private contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union have been under way for several months. The Reagan administration has publicly raised a number of conditions for the negotiations which have invited attack from Moscow. Among them are:

Negotiations should be linked with the international Soviet behavior of aggression and expansion; to renegotiate the SALT II treaty, which has been signed, or to preserve the provisions favorable to the United States and rectify those unfavourable; negotiations should cover not only the limitation of nuclear weapons, but the reduction of them as well; to undertake effective inspections, including on-spot inspections.

A general consensus exists in the United States that it lost ground to the Soviet Union in the first two stages of the strategic arms limitation talks. On the eve of the new negotiations, the dominant policy toward the Soviet Union in the U.S. power block has changed from several years ago. But it remains to be seen how the United States and the Soviet Union will act openly and behind the scenes and how the show develop in the coming negotiations--sure to be protracted ones.

REAGAN LETTER TO BREZHNEV OFFERS BETTER RELATIONS

OW231936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan wrote to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday, expressing dissatisfaction at Soviet behavior in the world. However, Reagan offered to establish better relations with the Soviet Union, according to reports from Washington.

Reagan's letter was sent out on the eve of a meeting in New York between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

In a long statement yesterday, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer gave the content of the letter. According to Fischer, Reagan said in the letter that it is necessary to emphasize that a stable and constructive relationship must be built upon restraint and reciprocity, elements which have been missing from many Soviet actions in recent years.

The letter listed two aspects of Soviet actions of particular concern to the United States: First, the USSR's unrelenting and comprehensive military buildup over the past 15 years, a buildup far exceeding Soviet defensive needs and one which carries disturbing implications of a search on the part of the Soviet Union for military superiority. Secondly, the Soviet Union's pursuit of unilateral advantage in various parts of the world--through direct and indirect use of force in regional conflicts.

Reagan indicated that the U.S. is looking forward to the coming meetings in New York between Haig and Gromyko, but he added that the United States is strongly committed to achieving a military balance in theater nuclear forces in Europe, a balance which has been upset by the unprecedented buildup of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Reagan stated that the United States and other nations have proposed negotiated solutions to significant problems that threaten world peace such as the presence of occupation forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the United States is fully prepared to take into account legitimate Soviet interests, if the Soviet Union is willing to do the same with those of the United States, he declared.

Reagan said that the two countries can succeed in establishing a framework of mutual respect for each other's interest and a mutual restraint in the resolution of international crises, a framework that will create a more solid and enduring basis for U.S.-Soviet relations.

HAIG HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO IN NEW YORK 23 SEP

OW240718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, September 23 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig held talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey A. Gromyko this afternoon at the U.S. mission to the United Nations. This was the first highest-level meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union since the Reagan administration took office.

The talks lasted more than four hours.

A U.S. official disclosed that a joint statement on disarmament would be issued tomorrow morning, which might give the date and place for starting formal negotiations on restraining deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE TO UNESCO--Paris, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--Su Lin, newly appointed permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) today presented his credentials to Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of the UNESCO. They had a friendly conversation and expressed their desire to further the cooperation between the UNESCO and China on the existing basis. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 15 Sep 81 OW]

CONFERENCE ON COMPLEX VARIABLES--Hangzhou, September 16 (XINHUA)--The international conference on several complex variables, sponsored by China's Academy of Sciences, closed here today. The several complex variables, the spokesman said, have wide connections and effects in production and related sciences. More than 50 mathematicians from 17 universities and institutions in China, the United States, Canada, Japan, France, West Germany and Hong Kong attended the conference. Presided by China's noted mathematician Hua Luogeng, the conference lasted one week. Chinese and foreign mathematicians read papers and exchanged views at the conference. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 16 Sep 81 OW]

HONG KONG, MACAO TO MARK 1911 REVOLUTION

OW231029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--The "preparatory committee of various circles in Hong Kong and Macao for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution" held its second meeting on 21 September at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong. It was announced at the meeting that various circles in Hong Kong and Macao are actively preparing commemorative activities.

Ma Tingdong, secretary general of the preparatory committee, presided over the meeting. Leading committee members reported on the progress of their preparations. Fei Yimin and Li Ziyong, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the preparatory committee, spoke at the meeting. In his speech Li Ziyong said the main goal of the 1911 revolution advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen was to pool all efforts to save China and enhance the Chinese people's morale. In solemnly celebrating the anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we fervently hope that compatriots at home and abroad will take concerted action to safeguard the motherland and raise the Chinese people's morale. Li Ziyong said that the commemorative activities for the anniversary of the 1911 Revolution will deepen the patriotism of compatriots at home and abroad as well as promote the unification and construction of the motherland.

JI PENGFEI MEETS PHILIPPINE RADIO-TV GROUP

OW181522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a broadcasting and television delegation from the Philippines led by Doo Kay Ng, vice-president of the Broadcasting Association of the Philippines. During the meeting, Doo Kay Ng told the vice-premier that his delegation members will tell the Philippine people what they have seen and heard in China so as to deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Romualdo A. Ong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Philippine Embassy in China.

HUANG HUA MEETS FIRST SINGAPOREAN COMMERCIAL ENVOY

OW220946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, met here today Tan Song Chuan, first commercial representative to China from Singapore. Tan Song Chuan presented his certificate of appointment signed by Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of Singapore.

Tan Song Chuan arrived September 20.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

OW221626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Canberra, September 22 (XINHUA)--Australia and China have decided to increase economic cooperation by coproduction, comarketing, joint ventures and compensatory trade, according to a protocol on economic cooperation signed by the two countries here today.

The protocol said that particular attention should be given to agriculture, the construction industry, the forest products industry, light industry, transportation, mining, the power industry and petroleum exploration.

The protocol complements the trade agreement signed by China and Australia here in July 1973. It was signed by Liu Xiwen, vice-minister of foreign trade and head of the visiting Chinese Government trade delegation, and J.D. Anthony, Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources.

In a statement issued today to mark the occasion, Anthony said, "the main objectives of the protocol are to facilitate the broadening of our commercial ties, to strengthen the framework of our economic and trade relations and to focus attention on opportunities for commercial and industrial cooperation between enterprises of the two countries, in specific areas endorsed by both governments."

The Chinese delegation arrived here from Melbourne after visiting New Zealand. The delegation will also visit Sydney and Brisbane before leaving for Beijing on September 30.

BANQUET FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNION GROUP

OW231232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Zhu Xuefan, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, here this afternoon met and hosted a banquet in honor of a delegation from the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Union led by George Slater, general secretary of the union.

Lu Wen, president of the Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Trade Union of China, was present on the occasion.

The Australian delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Postal and Telecommunications Workers' Trade Union and will visit Hangzhou and Shanghai before going home.

FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS NEW ZEALAND

OW200212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Wellington, September 20 (XINHUA)--A Chinese foreign trade delegation headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Xiwen left Auckland for Australia this morning after a week-long visit to New Zealand. During his visit, Liu Xiwen discussed with New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade Brian Talboys the expanding trade relations between the two countries.

The six-member Chinese delegation visited factories, farms and the Wairakei geothermal power station in Wellington, Rotorua and Auckland.

PRC REELECTED TO ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION COUNCIL

OW231544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Manila, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) has been increasingly aware of the need to correct the imbalance in the flow of information among the developing countries and from the developing countries to the developed nations. This was declared in a press statement released after the closing meeting of the ABU's 18th general assembly which concluded at the Philippine international convention center here today.

Some 190 delegates from 35 countries and regions representing 51 organizations discussed exchanges in technology and television and radio news programs in the ABU region.

Also during the conference, China was reelected as one of nine members of the ABU administrative council. Li Lianqing, deputy director of China's Central Broadcasting Administration, headed the Chinese delegation.

Established in 1964, ABU had 11 founding members. Presently, it has 66 member countries.

RECENT AFGHAN GUERRILLA ATTACKS REPORTED

OW191714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, September 19 (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters have recently mounted a series of attacks on Soviet-Karmal troops and inflicted losses on them. AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported here today that on September 12, on Lowgar-Gardez highway, mojahedin ambushed a patrol party of one tank and one jeep, damaging the tank. On September 13, a Soviet helicopter was brought down by guerrillas between Hood Khil and Deh Khudaya. On the following day, mojahedin destroyed one military truck on Kabul-Shakar Begreh road by rocket fire. 15 occupants were killed on the spot.

Reports from Zabol said that a group of Afghan freedom fighters ambushed a Soviet convoy near Rabat Tazi, a subdivision of Zabol, on September 8. 15 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed and three vehicles destroyed. 21 soldiers including one officer surrendered to the mojahedin.

Reports from Qandahar said that freedom fighters set on fire a Karmal barrack located in Lowy Kariz primary school, about six kilometres from Spin Buldak, in the early hours of September 11. Large quantities of war materials were damaged.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KARMAL'S SLANDER OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

HK230946 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 81 p 6

[Study notes by Zheng Xue [2973 1331]: "Look at Yourself in the Mirror"]

[Text] Since the Soviet invasion, Afghan refugees are the most numerous refugees in the world today. According to reports, the number of Afghan refugees living in exile in Pakistan has reached 240,000. In Iran, the figure has exceeded 100,000. Apart from supplying a great quantity of material aid to the Afghan refugees, many countries, including a number of international organizations, have morally denounced the Soviet Union and its puppet for creating so many refugees.

Under the condemnations of world opinion, the head of the puppet regime Babrak Karmal brazenly defended himself at a press conference by saying that many of the so-called Afghan refugees were actually nomads and that they "enter and leave Afghanistan on a seasonal basis." When asked about the actual number of these nomads, Karmal replied: two million. These words have let the cat out of the bag. Who could imagine that nearly 1/8 of the total population of 17 million people in Afghanistan are nomads.

When Karmal discovered that he had given himself away, he became flustered and quickly corrected himself: "Of course Afghanistan has some so-called refugees, but they are counterrevolutionaries. These people have lost their rights in the country, and they are in fact a gang of cutthroats."

In a flash Karmal changed the refugees into nomads and again quickly changed the nomads into cutthroats. With a skill that even a magician would envy, he vilified the Afghan people victimized by Soviet aggression as cutthroats. Apart from politically proving Karmal's shamelessness, what other value has this trick of making slanderous accusations?

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As a matter of fact, Karmal himself is indeed a nomad who has changed into a cutthroat. In the past, he had been exiled from Kabul to Prague. He was an ambassador in name but a nomad in fact. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he was shipped back to Kabul via Moscow to act as the Soviet puppet in that country. He became the cutthroat helping the Soviet invaders to slaughter Afghan people. When slandering the Afghan refugees, it would be well for Karmal to look at himself in the mirror.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT SAYS USSR KEY TO AFGHAN PROBLEM

OW221924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, September 22 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that the key to the solution of the Afghan problem lay with the Soviet Union which had installed a regime of its choice without the consent of the people of Afghanistan. He was addressing separate meetings of councillors, noted personages and general public at Loralai and Zhob, Baluchistan Province.

He said that Pakistan neither wanted to interfere in the internal matters of any other country nor would it allow any one to do so in its own affairs. But, he added, on the issue of Afghanistan, his government had taken a principled stand and that was why it did not recognise the Babrak Karmal regime.

He said that Pakistan would not bargain on principle and accept no solution other than the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan, return 2.4 million Afghan refugees to their homes in an honourable way, and restoration of Islamic and nonaligned status of Afghanistan.

The president said that Pakistan wanted a political and peaceful solution of the Afghan issue through direct or indirect talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Referring to the influx of Afghan refugees, President Ziaul asked the people of north west frontier province and Baluchistan Province to take good care of them as their traditional hospitality and at the same time be prepared to preserve the national integrity and solidarity.

YANG JINGREN RECEIVES NEPAL TOURISM DELEGATION

OW231534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation with a Nepalese mountaineering tourism delegation led by Deepak Bohra, assistant minister for tourism, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Present were Li Qingchuan, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Shi Zhanchun and Xu Jing, vice-presidents of the Chinese Mountaineering Association. Y.N. Khanal, Nepalese ambassador to China, was also present.

The Nepalese delegation arrived in China September 20 at the invitation of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation will discuss with the Chinese Mountaineering Association matters of developing mountaineering tourism in China and Nepal.

The guests came to Beijing yesterday after touring Shanghai. They will also visit Chengdu, Lhasa and Guangzhou.

COVERAGE OF FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER'S VISIT

Signs Railway Agreement

OW221354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--An agreement on railway cooperation between the Chinese Ministry of Railways and the West German Ministry of Transport was signed by Chinese minister of railways, Liu Jianzhang and West German minister of transport, Volker Hauff, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

According to the agreement, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides will exchange railway information, periodicals and reference materials and give specialized support in modernization. Railway engineers, technicians, managerial experts and other specialists will make study tours, advisory and investigative exchange and attend special meetings. There will also be cooperative research on projects of mutual interest and exchange of research results and experiences. Prior to the signing ceremony, the West German transport delegation led by Volker Hauff held talks with leading officials of the Chinese Ministry of Railways.

The West German visitors arrived here yesterday.

Meets Fang Yi 23 Sep

OW231258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met with Volker Hauff, West German minister of transport, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They exchanged information on each country's economic situation and discussed the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Also present at the meeting were Liu Jianzhang, Chinese minister of railways, and Guenther Schoedel, West German ambassador to China.

Hauff Impressions of Visit

ID231702 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing 23 Sep (DPA)--At the end of his talks with Chinese Government officials, Federal Transport Minister Volker Hauff met Vice Premier Fang Yi for an exchange of views in Beijing today. Afterwards Hauff said he had gained the impression from his talks that Chinese import restrictions are not due to a change in foreign trade policy but the result of measures considered necessary by Beijing to regulate the Chinese economy. Hauff emphasized that cooperation with China now requires taking a long view.

Hauff said that during his previous talks at the Beijing Transportation Ministry he had spoken strongly against Beijing's attempt to squeeze federal German shipping firms out of the freight business with China. It is most unsatisfactory, Hauff said, that only about 22 percent of the goods shipped between the Federal Republic and China can be carried on German ships. The Chinese side has declared its willingness for consultations on this matter.

Hauff said that he had not talked about Lufthansa's intention possibly to include Taiwan in its network of routes. A talk which he had sought with the head of Beijing Airlines on this question did not take place, allegedly because of scheduling difficulties. The possibility exists that China may protest on political grounds against Lufthansa flights to Taiwan.

Tomorrow Hauff will visit transport facilities in Changsha and Guangzhou in south China. Yesterday Hauff signed an agreement on German-Chinese railway industries cooperation. Today it was learned in Beijing that the German side has proposed to China that they also cooperate on joint railway projects in third countries. The German offer of jointly constructing a railway line in Iraq has been received with interest in Beijing.

ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER VISITS, ECONOMIC MEETING HELD

Greeted by Zheng Tuobin

OW221604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Mrs. Capria, and a Italian Government delegation he is leading, arrived here by air this afternoon. The delegation has come to attend the first session of the mixed China-Italy Committee on Economic Cooperation, scheduled for September 23 to 25. Afterwards, Minister Capria and his party will go to Shanghai on a visit. The delegation was greeted at the airport by China's new Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin.

Economic Session Opens 23 Sep

OW230750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin and Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria opened here today the first session of the China-Italy Committee on Economic Cooperation. Later, the two ministers and officials of related government departments held talks. Both sides exchanged views on expanding bilateral trade and developing economic cooperation in textiles, light industry and energy resources. They also discussed the use of the Italian Government's loan to China.

During the session, which is scheduled to close on September 25, officials of the two countries will separate into three groups and discuss concrete measures to develop economic cooperation.

Zheng Hosts Banquet 23 Sep

OW231704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign trade of China, gave a banquet in honor of the visiting Italian Government delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

Zheng Tuobin said: "Friendly relations, trade and economic cooperation between China and Italy have developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations. This shows that our two peoples have a common sense of responsibility for world peace." He added that the meeting of the mixed China-Italy Committee on Economic Cooperation which opened here today will certainly contribute to the further development of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries.

Minister Capria said, "China is the first country I visit since I became foreign trade minister of Italy. Because China is one of Italy's friends, the Italian Government appreciates China's on-going economic readjustment and hopes for a further development of economic relations and trade between China and European countries including Italy, after China's economic readjustment."

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jia Shi and Italian Ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini, also attended the banquet.

Comments on Talks

AU231551 Rome ANSA in English 1538 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (ANSA)--Analogies exist between the Italian and Chinese economies which can help in the singling out of broader and more effective forms of cooperation, according to Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria in Beijing today. The minister is here for the first meeting of the mixed Italo-Chinese commissions created by the bilateral economic accord of April 1979. Speaking to newsmen after a first meeting of the commission, Capria said that both sides had stressed the importance of promoting small and medium-sized industries and of finding solutions to problems like energy and inflation.

The minister also noted the continuity of Italo-Chinese contacts, pointing to such important visits as that of Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini to China and former Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to Italy, in this context.

Through such contacts, an atmosphere of mutual confidence has been established, he continued, and now in the economic sectors efforts will be made to give greater concreteness to already existing cooperation initiatives.

Among such initiatives, he mentioned contacts that "Airitalia" has had in China for the supplying of transport planes and electronic components, and that "Agusta" has had to supply helicopters for primarily agricultural use.

The Italian minister also recalled a series of proposals made to the Chinese by Italy's auto giant "Fiat" (including a series of new leasing contacts for land moving machines), by "Italstat" (industrial construction), "Enel" (geothermal power stations) and by "Eni" (exploration and exploitation of fuel layers in the South China Sea).

On a governmental level, the minister pledged his full cooperation in bolstering instruments placed at the disposition of businessmen here. He noted that a permanent delegation from the Italian Foreign Trade Institute would be sent to Beijing. He said that all the new elements possible would be introduced to see to it that the one billion dollars in credit Italy granted to China in October 1978 was better utilized.

In this context he mentioned forms of integrated credit that would help overcome difficulties posed by Chinese needs to extend provisions for investments goods to cover imports of consumer goods as well.

The Chinese delegation to the commission talks is being led by Foreign Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin. They have shown special interest in textile machinery, light industry, port installations, fertilizers and special steels, Capria said.

Capria also explained that in the current stage of economic readjustment, China plans to give top priority to light industry, the exploitation of coal, oil and hydroelectric power resources, and the development of communication and transport systems. It was his impression that Chinese leaders had faced these problems realistically and positively. He said he was told that the country's sixth five-year plan (to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval in November) would be characterized by readjustment. This did not mean any shutting of doors to foreign trade exchanges nor was it a delaying tactic, Capria said.

In its 1986-90 plan China has worked up a streamlined program for economic recovery, he went on.

Capria voiced the hope that Italy could participate concretely in this framework with a strategy aiming not only at an annual rebalancing of trade but at a marked quantitative and qualitative leap forward, he concluded.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI WARNS USSR MAY WITHDRAW AID

OW231724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 22 (XINHUA)--Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, said today: "It should be explicitly stated that we need mutual understanding now more than ever before." Speaking on the country's present situation this evening on television, Olszowski said "anti-Soviet actions" would cause the Soviet Union to contemplate whether it should continue to help Poland or maintain economic relations on condition that both sides keep balances.

"We are confronted with such a staggering deficit in our trade balance that if we write off the unfavorable balance next year, then Poland's import from the Soviet Union would be pulled down from 4,400 million rubles to 2,700 million," Olszowski said. "That is to say, we can only expect a 50 percent purchase of raw materials and oil imports would fall sharply, even less than other raw materials."

POLISH TRADE UNION MINISTER ON SOLIDARITY PLAN

OW240746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, September 23 (XINHUA)--Polish Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek said today that the government will not turn lightly to the last resort of declaring a state of emergency in the country. But he added that such a possibility cannot be ruled out under catastrophic circumstances.

Speaking at a press conference here this afternoon, he said that the government attaches great importance to the proposal of the presidium of the Solidarity union's national coordinating commission, announced at the end of the presidium's meeting yesterday. The presidium proposed that:

--Managers of state-owned enterprises be appointed or removed by either workers' councils of the enterprises or superior administrative agencies;

--The Council of Ministers come to an agreement with the union on a list of specific major enterprises whose managers shall be appointed or removed by their superior administrative agencies.

The proposal is much closer to the government plan than the position taken by the first stage of the Solidarity congress earlier. Ciosek said that this new position on workers' self-management may be considered as "a step towards realism" on the part of the Solidarity.

He assured the newsmen that the government will do everything it can to overcome the crisis by peaceful means. It will not slam the door to dialogue with Solidarity, but will continue to negotiate with it on questions of boosting coal output and framing laws governing workers' self-management and the enterprises.

Speaking of what the government expects of the second stage of the Solidarity congress due to open in Gdansk on September 26, the trade union minister said that it is the government's hope that realism, reason and a sense of national responsibility would prevail at the congress and that the congress would prove to be constructive. He added that the government also expects the Solidarity to honor its commitments made in Gdansk a year ago and renounce any designs to change Poland's political system.

FIRST UNDERWATER BLAST DETONATED IN BOHAI BAY 18 AUG

OW240734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 24 (XINHUA)--China's first coastal underwater detonation was triggered in the Bohai Bay Aug 18 by the National Seismological Bureau.

The explosion, equivalent to three tons of TNT, was part of a survey of coastal geological structures and the study of seismic wave action in the earthquake prone region. The bureau hopes to improve its seismic forecasting in the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area, which was hit badly in 1976 by one of China's worst earthquakes in history.

The detonation follows previous land-based studies. It was monitored by more than 100 seismographic stations in the 800,000-square-kilometer area that falls within 500 kilometers of the blast.

Stations throughout Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Shanxi and Liaoning Provinces, and the Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities recorded the detonation.

ENERGY COMMISSION DEPUTY URGES OIL CONSERVATION

OW231242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--Yang Bo, deputy minister of the State Energy Commission, has told the national meeting on oil conservation now being held in Beijing that China must begin large-scale coal-for-oil substitution as soon as possible.

Oil burnt as fuel in 1979 and 1980, he said, increased at a rate which surpassed the oil savings of the same years. He warned if the situation continues the 1981 plan for the reduction of crude oil burnt would be ruined.

China produces 100 million tons of oil each year, Yang Bo said, but consumes most of it, lessening exports and the income from them. Figuring at the international price of U.S. 34 dollars per barrel, the amount of crude oil burnt amount to U.S. dollars 5,000 million each year.

Yang Bo cited the steel rolling industry as a target for conservation. Some mills, he said, operate at only 8 percent to 10 percent efficiency and consume oil at a rate more than three times the national average.

He urged workers to make conservation efforts by strengthening management, promoting technical innovation and making comprehensive use of heat energy.

STATE PURCHASES OF EARLY RICE OVERFULFILLED

OW240030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Food announced on 23 September that China's state purchase quota for early rice has been overfulfilled. As of 20 September, a total of 18,956 million jin of early rice had been purchased and stored in granaries throughout the country. This figure is 107.4 percent of the quota and tops the figures for the same period last year by 2.145 million jin.

This year, with the early rice acreage reduced and some provinces hit by floods, the early rice output is still over 2 billion jin more than that of last year thanks to the system of agricultural production responsibility being carried out throughout the country and some other measures. Both the per-mu and total outputs of early rice are all-time highs.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM

OW231715 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0709 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled: "Implement the Economic Responsibility System, Pay Attention To Solving New Problems." The editorial reads in full as follows:

All the people hail the economic responsibility system that has been promoted vigorously and rapidly. There will definitely be good results if such a system is implemented in the various departments in the fields of industry, communications, finance and trade. The implementation of this system is imperative under the circumstances. However, we must remain sober-minded and pay immediate attention to the new problems that may crop up. It is precisely because everyone is exerting strenuous efforts in implementing this system that problems may no longer be insignificant ones once they crop up.

In the past, when a good policy is implemented on a trial basis in a certain locality, it may yield good results. However, some problems often crop up when that policy is promoted extensively because administrative and economic measures fail to keep pace with the efforts to promote that policy. The problem lies in the fact that a possibility may arise that is unexpected or effective measures have not been taken in time to prevent such a possibility even if it is expected. We must learn a good lesson from this experience.

By carrying out the economic responsibility system we have solved the problems of "eating from the same pot and receiving equal benefits" and of "holding up an iron rice bowl" and whipped up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and staff members. This system and its role are as important as the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. Implementing the economic responsibility system means in essence harmonizing the relations between the state and the enterprise by carrying out the system of holding each enterprise responsible for its own profits and losses and harmonizing the relations between the enterprise and the individual by practicing "to each according to his work." In short, it is aimed at linking one's responsibility with one's economic interests and at truly integrating one's authority, responsibility and interests. It has whipped up the enthusiasm of the enterprises in doing a good job in management as well as the enthusiasm of individual workers for their work. It has changed the situation under which no distinction is made between those enterprises that do a good job in management and those that do a poor one, and between those workers who do a good job and those who do a poor one. It has helped the broad masses of workers and staff members care about their achievements in work because it affects their material interests.

In implementing the economic responsibility system at present, we must pay particular attention to the following four issues:

1. We must set targets that can be fulfilled by average advanced units, because if targets are set too low they will be fulfilled by all units. Such average advanced targets should be set so that they can be fulfilled only by those who make an effort to fulfill them. We must also pay attention to the phenomenon of production being divorced from social needs. For example, some factories turn out a very few products that bring in small profits although such products are needed by society. Some factories turn out a large quantity of products that bring in big profits although such products are already in full or excessive supply. Unless we pay attention to this issue, we will be carrying out production simply for the purpose of making profits, as the existing economic responsibility system is related to profits.

2. Quality should not be impaired. Poor quality means a loss to the state and to the people. If products are not reliable, they will, seriously speaking, cause harm to the people and to the state. Since the beginning of this year some of the products have deteriorated in quality due to various reasons. Because the situation in industry differs from that in commerce and agriculture, we cannot simply talk about giving remuneration according to output.

Some of the factories have already suggested giving remuneration according to quality. Remuneration is given not only according to quality but also based on other factors such as how much energy and raw materials are saved, how well the production facilities are maintained and so on. In carrying out the economic responsibility system, the commercial departments must avoid shifting their burdens to the consumers.

3. Per-unit costs can only be lowered, not increased. At present some enterprises are not figuring out production costs in a proper way. They include in the production costs a number of expenses that should not be included. As a result, the state suffers losses. The quality of some products has been improved but the production costs are high. That is also bad.

3. It is necessary to take the overall situation into account. We must figure out how much we can increase our income each year, and make reasonable distribution among all the people concerned. We must look at an issue from an overall point of view. We should not give too much money to the workers and staff members, as we must take into consideration the neighboring factories. We must also look ahead and behind. The people's living conditions must be improved. However, it is not so good to rashly raise the living standards too high, as we still have to save some money to carry out construction. Ours is a nation with a population of nearly one billion people. We must make an overall plan as to how much we have for the year, how much we can spend in improving the people's living conditions and how much we should allocate for national construction. After the implementation of the system under which a unit is to be held responsible for its profits, it is possible that a backward enterprise under poor management will show large profits instead, because its original base is low. In addition, due to historical reasons and the factor of prices, whether an enterprise makes more profits or less does not completely and correctly reflect the enterprise's management level. The income of workers and staff members must be increased steadily. If we give too much money to individuals at one stroke this year, what are we going to do next year and the year after? It does not matter how much more a worker gets if he distinguishes himself by working hard. The issue is that we must set a limit to the average rate of wage increase for workers in various enterprises. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the percentage of wage must raise the total production costs. Surplus funds can be used as workers' collective welfare funds (particularly for the repair and construction of dormitories) or enterprise development funds. So long as we pay attention to the four above mentioned issues, we will be able to promote this economic responsibility system more reliably and bring about even better results. Otherwise, we may possibly face problems. As for the economic responsibility system, one thing is that we must implement such a system and reaffirm our orientation. Another thing is that this issue is rather complicated. We must do our best to study measures beforehand to solve problems that may arise.

Due to the fact that industry differs from agriculture, the work in consolidating enterprises, improving management and strengthening labor discipline must catch up with the promotion of the economic responsibility system, once it is picked as a point of breakthrough for the consolidation of enterprises. To implement the economic responsibility system is a point of breakthrough for consolidating enterprises, but such a system cannot replace the work of consolidating enterprises itself. Only when the aforementioned work catches up with the promotion of this system, will it be possible for this system to play its role healthily and correctly. At present, this system is mainly connected with profits. If things are not carried out well, many loopholes may exist. Some of the enterprises may possibly carry out illegal practices. We must not believe that all problems will be solved once the economic responsibility system is implemented. Is it possible for this system to correctly play its role? The key lies in our efforts to timely consolidate the enterprises, improve their management, strengthen our ideological and political work and improve this responsibility system gradually. At present, it is difficult to set a pattern for the implementation of this system. We must incessantly improve it in the course of practice.

It is necessary to strengthen leadership and inspection, particularly in the departments concerned under the central authorities and at the provincial and municipal levels. In the past 2 years, some localities have deviated in implementing the correct policy, simply because they lacked experience. So long as the comrades in charge of economic work go deep into factories, pay attention to the backbone enterprises and solve in a timely fashion new problems if they crop up in the course of practice, this system can definitely be developed on a sound basis.

RENMIN RIBAO SLAMS ECONOMIC MALPRACTICES

HK240729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Come Forward and Resolutely Strike at the Ill Winds in the Economic Sphere"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, the third plenary session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee put forth the important task of strengthening the struggle against unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere. Whether to uphold the principle and come forward or to be full of worries and evade the difficulties in this struggle is an important test for all party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres.

In the struggle against unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere, party members and leading comrades evade difficulties and dare not come forward. However, some of them are questionable in money matters and do not follow the correct practices, so that they cannot correct other people's mistakes. Some seek good relations with other people at the expense of principle and fear offending them, and also want to "make friends everywhere" and "keep themselves out of trouble," so that they neither resent nor combat the deeds which harm the interests of the party and the people. If we cannot quickly put an end to this mental state of being weak and dispirited, our attempt to rectify unhealthy tendencies will become empty talk. The current rectification of unhealthy tendencies concerns neither the question of confusing right and wrong nor the question of issuing further instructions and orders but primarily involves the question of whether one dares to pay close attention to and carry out criticism and self-criticism and therefore is a question concerning our mental state.

The unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere are often connected directly or indirectly with some leading organs or leading cadres. This is the main reason why some cases of violation of law and discipline cannot be cleared up and properly handled. When a leading cadre goes in for an unhealthy tendency, the masses certainly should supervise and denounce him. However, in the present situation, it is all the more necessary for cadres who are equal or superior to him in rank to come forward to denounce him. When a responsible cadre violates law and discipline, the party committee and the government at a higher level should all the more criticize and stop him and seriously enforce party discipline and state law. It can be said that whether or not the leading cadres at various levels dare to come forward is the key to whether or not the unhealthy tendencies can be stopped at present. Leading cadres should take solid action and set an example in realistically solving problems. They should investigate and handle every case that has been discovered. They should show no fear of troubles and must not let problems pile up. The party committee responsible for a case must see that case through to the end and must not shift the responsibility to ordinary personnel and the grassroots units. Otherwise, the case will drag on or be left unsettled. Once the leaders at various levels seriously grasp the problems, the party members and the masses will actively exercise supervision and launch a struggle and there will be no difficulty in checking the unhealthy tendencies.

In this struggle, it is necessary to give full play to the supervisory role of the administrative departments and the financial departments in particular.

In our country, there are various forms of supervision, such as financial supervision, internal supervision of an enterprise, and social supervision. Financial supervision has been exercised successfully for many years. The grassroots financial and revenue personnel who are working on the forefront in the economic sphere know the financial affairs of enterprises well and form an important supervisory force. In an enterprise, the accounting workers are in touch with the financial affairs all day. They know very well who has violated the financial regulations and who has practiced fraud. Party committees at all levels should firmly support them in their struggle against unhealthy tendencies. They should uphold principles and promote healthy tendencies when they discover that the accounting workers are being retaliated against for upholding principles and exposing some problems.

If unhealthy tendencies are not checked, party members are dissatisfied, the people are indignant and the "four modernizations" will be hopeless. At present, the party style and the social morale basically are not on the mend. In our struggle against unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere, we are bound to meet hindrances from various directions. All staunch party members fear no hardships. They will surely triumph if they closely rely on the masses, dare to struggle and know how to struggle.

STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK240703 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen the Sense of Political Responsibility and Implement the Management Responsibility System"]

[Text] State-run grassroots commerce and service trades in many places have been very enthusiastic and have made rapid progress in implementing the management responsibility system. New changes are taking place in the field of circulation. More and more facts have proved that these changes constitute a good remedy for solving the problem of "eating out of a big pot" and the practice of egalitarian distribution in state-run grassroots commerce and service trades. All units, almost without exception, which practice the management responsibility system have raised their management effects, enhanced their management level and improved the quality of their services. Changes have begun to be made to some age-old malpractices which were previously considered very difficult to eliminate. Some units, which had longstanding and serious problems and which had long been in the red, have begun to make up deficits and make profits. Staff and workers who were previously not enthusiastic about commercial work have become enthusiastic. These changes in the situation of the enterprises and in the mental attitude of the staff and workers have won the praise and admiration of the broad masses of the people.

Circulation is the bridge between production and consumption. Compared with the field of production, it is more directly and closely related to the interests of the masses. Therefore, when implementing the management responsibility system in commerce and the service trades, it is necessary to properly handle not only the relationship between the state, the enterprises and the staff and workers but, more important, the relationship with the masses of the people. It is also necessary to closely integrate service orientation, service quality and economic effect. In the course of practicing and improving the responsibility system, it is necessary to adhere to the orientation of working for production and working for the people's livelihood, and uphold the viewpoints of politics, production and the masses and try to enhance economic effect. It is necessary to make vigorous efforts to improve management and administration and, under the guidance of unified state plans and policies, to expand commodity circulation, reduce management links, lower circulation costs, accelerate capital turnover and raise the level of management and administration. It is absolutely impermissible to engage in dishonest practices, seek private gain at public expense, turn what is intended for the general public into something for a few people and hurt the interests of the state. It is absolutely impermissible to give short measures, pass off inferior false merchandise, hike prices in disguised forms and hurt the masses' interests.

Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work. While implementing the management responsibility system, it is essential to strengthen the ideological and political work in enterprises. Some people think that once we implement the responsibility system, and particularly the contract system, it is no longer necessary to do ideological and political work. This, obviously, is wrong. Instead, we should say that after implementing the management responsibility system, the content of ideological and political work will become richer and more complicated and its burden will become heavier. The contents of the ideological and political work and the methods for carrying out this work should also be commensurate with the new demands of new situations. With regard to this aspect, it is necessary to carry out more investigations and studies and to suit the remedy to the case in order to carry out ideological and political work in the management of enterprises. It is necessary to clearly tell the staff and workers that the practice of the management responsibility system only marks a change in the system of management, that it has not changed the enterprises' socialist nature and that working wholeheartedly for the people is still our ultimate aim. After implementing the management system, we must be even more conscious in observing discipline, implementing the party's policy on prices and serving the people.

It is necessary to closely integrate the management responsibility system with the consolidation of enterprises and to rectify the enterprises' leading groups. The exemplary role played by leaders is very important. It is necessary to persist in allowing only those who are progressive and upright, who are able to unite with the people, who have professional knowledge and who are good at management to take up the leading posts. It is necessary to formulate concrete rules and regulations for enterprises, and to lay down the rules governing the criteria of the quality, the criteria of the skills, the criteria of the services, the category of commodities, and the behavior of staff and workers. Following this, it is necessary to publicize these rules and regulations to the public so that workers and staff members and enterprises will have something to follow, so that there will be guidelines for the masses' supervision and for the leadership to consult. These guidelines will also form the basis on which the advanced will be commended and the backward criticized. Management departments at various levels should set up the system of carrying out general inspections and random inspections at regular or irregular intervals in order to guarantee the implementation of the party's principles and policies.

In short, to implement the management responsibility system, state-run commerce and service trades must strengthen political and ideological education, increase the sense of political responsibility of cadres, staff and workers, establish and perfect various management and supervision systems, improve management and administration, improve service quality and increase the economic effect. Only in this way will it be possible to make markets prosper, enliven circulation and satisfy the state, the enterprises, the staff and workers and the masses of consumers.

PLA ACADEMY USES RESOLUTION AS GUIDANCE

OW231235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The PLA Political Academy has used the guidelines of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China to guide the teaching of political theories and constantly developed the in-depth study of the resolution.

The political academy's party committee holds that the resolution has given a Marxist scientific explanation on many important theoretical and practical problems in the period of socialist construction. It is not only a scientific basis for the correct understanding of the past 32 years but also an important ideological weapon to guide the socialist revolution and construction from now on. Therefore, the study and implementation of the guidelines of the resolution must be made the focus of political theoretical education at present and in the future. They have sorted out the problems in teaching and achieved unity in educational thinking.

Viewpoints on teaching formed in the past under the influence of the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization and erroneous leftist theories are resolutely corrected with the guidelines of the resolution; unified understanding is achieved with the guidelines of the resolution on questions on which understanding differed in the past; and new problems which have not been touched upon in past teaching but are brought up in the resolution will be added in teaching in good time according to the guidelines of the revolution. Several teaching and research sections on political theories at the academy have organized teachers to repeatedly and conscientiously study the resolution and put their ideological and theoretical viewpoints in order. On this basis, all the teaching and research sections have generally revised and strengthened their teaching programs, teaching materials, lecture notes and other relevant materials.

Arrangements have been made for relevant parts of the resolution on different issues to be studied in the various political theoretical courses at the political academy, linking the study of the resolution with the study of basic Marxist theory. For example, the philosophy course puts the emphasis on studying and grasping Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific world outlook and methodology expounded in the resolution to understand the living soul and spiritual essence of Mao Zedong Thought; the political economy course focuses study on the experience and lessons in China's socialist economic construction expounded in the resolution to gain a deeper understanding of the superiority of the socialist system and the correctness of the present economic construction principles and policies; the party history course emphasizes understanding of Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role in the Chinese revolution expounded in the resolution to correctly understand the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology; and the scientific socialism course focuses on the experience and lessons on the road our country has followed in building socialism summed up in the resolution to theoretically make clear the great significance of adhering to the socialist road and the question of how to adhere to the socialist road. They have also developed theoretical research centering on the important issues put forward in the resolution and used the results of the research to enrich and strengthen political theoretical education. In cooperation with the specialties, the teaching and research sections have organized special studies on the major issues put forward by the resolution and written a number of theoretical articles. Some of the results from the studies have been used in teaching and are well received by students.

DENG YINGCHAO ATTENDS LU XUN CENTENNIAL FETE

OW231714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--The China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese Writers Association gave a reception here this evening for the foreign guests participating in Lu Xun's centennial commemorations, members of the national commemorative committee for the centennial and Lu Xun scholars from other parts of the country.

Fifty guests from nine countries attended.

Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the commemorative committee, attended. Prior to the reception, she met Masano, Uchiyama, wife of Kanzo Uchiyama, who was a close friend of Lu Xun's during his lifetime, and Kanzo Uchiyama's brother Kakichi Uchiyama. Also present on the occasion were Yasushi Inoue from Japan, Huh Yuh Kwun from Korea, Constantin Chirita from Romania, Hasan Meakuli from Yugoslavia, Um-Ashankar Joshi from India, Abul Khair Kashfi from Pakistan, Mechelle Loi from France, William Lyell from the United States and Giovanni Orelli from Switzerland.

Chen Shunchen, a noted writer of Taiwan origin who is residing in Japan, and Zeng Minzhi, a Lu Xun scholar from Hong Kong, also attended.

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Also present were Jose Venturelli and Rewi Alley, who are residing in Beijing.

Zhou Yang, president of the China federation and first vice-chairman of the national commemorative committee, presided over the reception.

Deng Yingchao extended a warm welcome to all on behalf of the commemorative committee and in her own name. She hoped the commemoration activities would promote the understanding of Lu Xun, and urged further development in cultural exchange between China and other countries and friendship between the Chinese people and people of other lands.

Also present at the reception were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the commemorative committee, Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Zhang Guangnian, vice-chairman of the writers association, Fu Zhong and Wu Zuoren, vice-presidents of the China federation, and leading members of various organizations concerned Kang Keqing, Zhu Muzhi, Hu Jiwei and Xiong Fu.

Zhou Haiying, Lu Xun's son, was present.

SPORTS MINISTER STRESSES NATIONALITY SPORTS

OW231331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0728 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--Thanks to the loving attention of the CCP and the government, the traditional sports of China's national minorities are developing fairly quickly and more and more athletes of minority nationalities have set new world records and distinguished themselves at national and international tournaments.

This was stated by Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Education and Sports Commission, at the national forum on development of sports among national minorities now being held in Beijing. He said: China's accomplishments on the sports front are the result of the common endeavor of people of all nationalities. He added that the national minorities have been an important force in China's sports development and in scaling new heights in sports throughout the world. China is a unified multinational country. The national minorities play an important part in the development of our country's socialist sports activities. The traditional sports of the national minorities are cherished by the people for their great variety and colorful national characteristics.

The national forum on development of sports among national minorities, which opened in Beijing on 21 September, is cosponsored by the State Physical Education and Sports Commission and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. This is the first such meeting ever held since the founding of the country. In accordance with the guidelines set by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the CCP's nationality policy, the meeting will discuss matters on increasing understanding of the significance of the development of nationality sports, studying and formulating the principles and tasks of promoting the traditional sports of national minorities during the new historical period, and enhancing all-round development of sports among the national minorities.

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY SCHEDULE--Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--Beginning at 0000 on 11 October railways in China will operate on a new schedule. A total of 64 pairs of passenger trains and 194 pairs of freight trains, with trains in a pair running from opposite directions, will be added to the schedule. On 11 October 10 pairs of express trains will be upgraded to special express trains running between China's major cities such as Beijing, Xian, Wuchang, Lanzhou, Fuzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Urumqi and Kunming. The special express trains stop at fewer stops and are faster than the express trains. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 19 Sep 81 OW]

ANHUI CCP HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FORESTRYOW211125 Hefei Anhui Provincial Serv^{ice} in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee on 19 September called a telephone conference to mobilize the whole province to protect the forests and to develop forestry. Attending were responsible comrades of provincial, prefectural, municipal and county departments concerned. The meeting was chaired by Yuan Zhen, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee. Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech in which he touched on four questions based on the opinion of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee.

1. Importance should be attached to developing forestry production. While our province is one of the key forest areas in southern part of the country, development has been slow. Because the forests were extensively destroyed, the loss of soil and water has been enormous resulting in tremendous losses brought about by flood and waterlogging. All party members, CYL members and government cadres must look upon protecting forests and developing forestry as their bounden responsibilities.
2. Forest policies must be implemented with emphasis on the "three fixes" [fixed rights, fixed responsibility and fixed benefits]. The "three fixes" principle will basically stimulate the initiative of the masses in developing forestry. It is also an effective measure for putting an end to indiscriminate chopping and felling of trees. Groups of capable personnel should be organized to take charge of the "three fixes" work and large numbers of cadres should be mobilized and formed into work teams and given proper training before sending them down to help the communes and production teams in the work of fixing rights, responsibilities and benefits. This task should be fulfilled around spring festival time.
3. Forest management should be strengthened and indiscriminate chopping and felling of trees curbed. At present, energetic efforts should be made to publicize the decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on certain questions concerning the protection of forests and development of forestry and to publicize the circular of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government on printing and distributing the minutes of the provincial forestry meeting and other regulations.
4. Forests must be managed in the spirit of the law. All those who engage in indiscriminate chopping and felling of trees in violation of regulations shall be punished according to law. Various localities must work out afforestation plans for the coming winter and next spring and make seedlings for afforestation available.

FUJIAN PROPAGANDA ORGAN EXAMINES IDEOLOGY PROBLEMS

OW211429 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To implement the guidelines put forward by the national forum on issues on the ideological front, the Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, in accordance with a decision made by the provincial party committee, sponsored a meeting from 27 August to 2 September to discuss ideological work in the literary and art, theoretical, journalistic, publication and educational sectors, in universities and in Fuzhou and Xiamen municipalities.

The meeting's principle purpose was, through study, to unify everybody's thinking, heighten their understanding, uphold the four basic principles, carry out struggle between the two fronts [kai zhan liang tiao zhan xian di dou zheng 7030 1455 0357 2742 2069 4848 4104 2435 3630], carry out criticism and self-criticism and solve the problem of lax and weak leadership on the current ideological front so that the guidelines of the 3d and the 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee can be more resolutely implemented and that the gratifying situation in our province can be developed.

Comrade Cai Li, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, conveyed the guidelines of the national forum on issues on the ideological front. Those in attendance earnestly studied the talk and the speech by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang on issues on the ideological front, as well as Comrade Hu Qiaomu's speech at the concluding session of the national forum. After studying the documents and carrying out heated discussions, all those in attendance unanimously supported the speeches by the leading comrades of the central authorities and pledged that they would, under the party Central Committee's strong leadership, change the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front. Toward the end of the meeting, Comrade Zhang Gexin, head of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, made a summary speech.

The meeting maintained: The national forum on issues on the ideological front sponsored by the party Central Committee was a very important meeting. The issues discussed at that meeting were completely identical with the guidelines set by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee states that: "We must properly wield the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and overcome erroneous ideas that deviate from the party's correct principles." The requirements set by the forum, namely, strengthening the party's leadership over the ideological front, changing the situation of lax and weak leadership, and carrying out solemn and correct criticism and necessary and appropriate denunciation of all types of erroneous tendencies and the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization and toward rejecting the party's leadership and the socialist course, are specifically a continuation of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee principally criticized the leftist errors committed after the founding of the country. Although it also mentioned other issues, it did not emphatically point out the problems in this regard. Therefore it is very necessary to discuss these problems now.

The meeting also maintained that the convention of the national forum on issues on the ideological front was very important for studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, for continually eradicating the influence of the leftist guiding ideology and for developing the excellent situation that has appeared in Fujian since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The meeting also maintained: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the forum are very important. Their speeches have been timely in pointing out that problems of lax and weak leadership exist on the ideological front. Only by resolving the problem of lax and weak leadership can the task on the ideological front be intensified. Such lax and weak leadership, which exists on other fronts as well as on the ideological front, is a problem of general significance within the party. Not only must the leadership on the ideological front be strengthened, but the ideological leadership over the economic front and over government and other types of work must also be strengthened.

The meeting maintained that the national forum on issues on the ideological front is significant in many ways for it has implemented the guidelines stipulated in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and has put forward the requirement of strengthening the party's leadership over ideological work as a whole.

It is imperative to earnestly study the speeches by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee, earnestly implement the guidelines set by the national forum on issues on the ideological front and quickly change the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front.

The meeting analyzed and appraised the situation on Fujian's ideological front. It maintained that, since the convention of the central work conference last December, the provincial party committee, in exercising its leadership over the work on the ideological front, has stressed the need for ideological emancipation and eradication of influence of the leftist ideology. It has also repeatedly stressed the need to uphold the four basic principles, to carry out criticism and self-criticism and to pay attention to the trends in literature and art. Such leadership is in line with the guidelines of the party Central Committee. The remarkable success achieved by the provincial party committee on the ideological and literary and art fronts shows that this is one of the best periods since the founding of the country. The principal problem has been its inadequacy in denouncing the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization that has appeared, in striking at the smuggling activities along the coastal areas and in struggling against the unhealthy trends and evil practices.

The meeting maintained that the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization finds the following expressions in Fujian: Certain people have demanded absolute freedom and said that the media must be "run by the people." With the excuse that they do not want to cudgel people, they reject correct criticism and self-criticism. Some people say that literature and art should stay far away from politics. Some people are unwilling to portray the new people of socialism and are unwilling to write about the people's great contributions to the four modernizations. They proclaim that only egoistic expression is genuine beauty. Some people maintain that [Mao's] "talk at Yanan forum on literature and art" is outmoded and they blindly worship the modern works and theories of the West. They appreciate what is known as "avant-garde" and advocate the abstract theory of human nature. Some plays, books and journals of vulgar interest have also appeared in the society to appeal to certain audiences and readers. In some cities and towns along the coast, pornography from Hong Kong and Taiwan is rampant. In some localities, illicit activities have been carried out under the cover of religious activities and superstitious beliefs of the feudal society are again in vogue.

The meeting held: The present liberalist trend is an issue of the political principle of whether or not we need party leadership and socialist orientation. We must not treat this issue lightly. We will incur trouble if we do not conduct education and criticism and if we let this erroneous trend run its course. Our province is one in which special and flexible policies are being implemented. We must not underestimate the influence of bourgeois thinking and culture from the outside. Therefore, it is all the more important to criticize the liberalist trend. The meeting also pointed out: The leftist errors in a guiding thought have been corrected since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. However, it does not mean that we have solved all our actual problems in work simply because we have the correct guiding thought. Proceeding from the actual conditions in our province, our main task from now on is to emancipate our thinking and continue to eliminate the influence of leftist fallacies. We must periodically check to see whether or not enough efforts have been made to bring democracy into full play and emancipate our thinking. To eliminate the influence of leftist fallacies remains our long-term task. On the one hand, the present bourgeois liberalist trend is caused by the bourgeois influence; on the other hand, it represents a reaction to the leftist influence over a protracted period. Therefore, criticism of liberalism does not contradict the continuous criticism of the leftist trend. These two tasks are inseparable and their aims are identical. We must wage the struggle on the two fronts at the same time.

The meeting held: We must carry out correct criticism and self-criticism against the various erroneous trends including bourgeois liberalism. In conducting criticism we must pay attention to method because method is a matter of principle. We must conduct criticism appropriately and realistically. The nature of any issue remains unchanged at all times. We must not inflate small matters into serious accusations so as to incriminate people at will. It is often difficult to clearly distinguish an ideological issue from a political one and an academic point of view from a political one. Therefore we must be particularly prudent. We must not criticize at will any issue that concerns one's thinking or awareness and any erroneous view in the academic or artistic field as if it were a political issue. Inflating small matters into serious accusations so as to incriminate people is of no help in solving problems. It will even create new turmoil. We must criticize those views, speeches and articles which run counter to the four basic principles. So long as there are contradictions among the people, we should make criticism earnestly and sincerely, proceed from the desire of achieving unity and carry out criticism with the aim of helping those criticized and reasoning things out. We must make those criticized feel that we actually care about them and are helping them so that we will finally achieve unity in thinking and unite as one on the basis of the four basic principles. We must have faith in the majority of people. We believe that the majority of people including those currently following the liberalist trend will follow the party and cherish truth. Criticism must be carried out in close connection with commendation, positive education and guidance.

In conclusion, the meeting discussed how to strengthen work on the ideological front. It held: 1) we must not concentrate only on matters on the ideological front; we must push our economic work forward and increase production; 2) we must vigorously rectify our party style; when the party style is improved, it will become the strongest force in developing our ideological work; 3) we must strengthen our leadership on the ideological front.

After the meeting, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee convened from 9 September a session attended by propaganda department directors of various prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees in the province and responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and trade union, CYL and women's federation organs at the provincial level in charge of ideological and political work to discuss how to further propaganda and implement and guidelines laid down by the national forum on issues on the ideological front. The session is currently still in progress.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS JIANGSU VOLLEYBALL MATCH

OW230354 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Rallying forces after an early defeat, the Japanese national No 2 women's volleyball team met the Chinese national women's volleyball team at the Wutaishan gymnasium in Nanjing on the evening of 22 September. The Japanese team suffered another loss of 0 to 3. Vigorous in fighting spirit and on the offensive, the Chinese team scored one point after another.

Xu Jiatun and (Wu Zhen) received the coaches and all members of the national team following the match. They praised the team members' brilliant performance and encouraged them to continue to exert themselves in courageously scaling the heights.

JIANGSU COMMENTATOR ON VETERAN CADRES' DUTIES

OW180510 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Veteran Comrades' Vital Responsibility"]

[Text] To boost our economic construction and to do a good job in building a civilization with a socialist spirit are the arduous but glorious tasks facing us today. To accomplish these tasks, all our veteran comrades on the ideological front, including those engaged in literary and art creation or criticism, social science study and the journalistic, publication, educational and other fields as well as party and government leaders, have an unshirkable vital responsibility.

What is our veteran comrades' responsibility? This responsibility is two-fold: On the one hand, the veteran comrades themselves must heighten their spirit, do the work in their own fields properly in a positive and earnest manner and make new contributions to the building of a highly socialist material and spiritual civilization; on the other hand, they must enthusiastically pass on their experience to the young and middle-aged comrades, give them help and set an example for them while training them.

It has always been a good tradition of our party and our revolutionary contingent to show concern for the younger comrades and to train them and give them help. The proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation like Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others, during their lives, had always pinned their hope on the young people and earnestly and energetically cared about and educated the younger generation. We are familiar with the great man of letters, thinker and revolutionary Mr Lu Xun's spirit of "allout service" to the young people and his spirit of willingly "doing odds and ends" and of serving as a "ladder." Numerous progressive young people who loved literature in those days benefitted from Mr Lu Xun's teaching and uplifting influence.

To carry forward the good tradition on the ideological front and do a good job in passing on our experience to the young and middle-aged comrades, give them help and set an example for them is undoubtedly very necessary today. At the same time we must realize that, under law of nature, the heavy burden of leadership and professional work on the ideological front will be taken over by today's young people in the future. We must also realize that our young cadres--due to the influence of the decade-long internal turmoils and lack of study, self-cultivation and experience--are still incapable of leading the work in the political and professional fields and that they can in no way take over the heavy work burden in a short time. This calls for our veteran comrades' doing a good job in leading and helping the young comrades. Furthermore, in spite of the fact that in the past many veteran comrades set an example to influence and lead the young comrades, they must also realize that some veteran comrades did not act responsibly toward the young comrades. Certain deviations actually appeared in many areas due to excessive allowances for error, lenient demands and the lack of distinction between truth and falsehood and between right and wrong. Bad examples of heaping lavish praise and indiscriminate flattery on the young people against the principle appeared in the literary and art circles and the theoretical field. Some comrades, including a number of veteran comrades, failed to seriously and patiently straighten out those young writers and speakers who wrote erroneous articles and made erroneous speeches so as to make them realize their mistakes, to make the necessary self-criticism and to eliminate the bad influence caused by those articles and speeches. They have thus abandoned the bounden responsibility of the veteran comrades.

To fulfill their historical duty and do a good job in passing on their experience to their younger counterparts, giving them help and setting an example for them, our veteran comrades must clearly understand the relationship between their work and the nation's modernization and heighten their sense of responsibility. The work on the ideological front is an important part of the work of our party as a whole and an indispensably important part of our joint efforts in modernizing our country.

Writers have been described as the architects of the soul of mankind. This statement is quite correct and its meaning should be extended as the work on the ideological front as a whole is for the purpose of molding a socialist generation of new persons and of building highly socialist spiritual civilization. Comrades working on the ideological front are all architects of the soul of mankind. With this understanding in mind, we will be able to actively and creatively do a good job in our fields of endeavor under the party leadership and set an example as veteran comrades to properly draw and rally the broad masses of young and middle-aged comrades around the party. By so doing, many questions such as the correct literary and art orientation, the social effects of writings and speeches, the relationship between theoretical work and modernization and so forth will be more easily understood and resolved.

To straighten out others one must straighten himself out; teaching others by personal example is more important than by words. To help people build a spiritual life in a high socialist civilization, comrades working on the ideological front must first firmly establish a communist world outlook, match their words with their deeds and have a fine moral character and the style of hard work and plain living.

"Scholars have no moral scruples," and words not matching deeds were things despised by fair-minded people not just today, but even in the old society. Because of special working conditions, some comrades on the ideological front are more easily contaminated by a bourgeois and petty bourgeois liberal and lax style of life. Thus they must conscientiously transform their own world outlook, go deep into the realities of life, learn from workers, peasants and soldiers and integrate theory with practice. As for theoretical workers, only by conscientiously studying and grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and at the same time going deep into the realities of life, conducting investigation and study and coming into contact with the masses of workers and peasants will they be able to study new things and to discover and seek solutions to new problems that have cropped up in the course of achieving modernization. Only by constantly going deep into the realities of life and by transforming the objective world as well as our own subjective world can we produce talented people and results. Veteran comrades may, according to the need of their work and their own physical conditions, visit factories, the countryside and other grassroots units to systematically conduct investigation and study, or they may carry out investigative visits by taking a brief look at things. They must impose more strict demands on the young comrades, and create conditions for them to plunge into the fiery struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers.

This great era will certainly produce a large number of outstanding people as well as a great deal of excellent work. We hope our veteran and young comrades will join hands and work hard to bring about a flourishing literary and art and theoretical work and a flourishing situation in the journalistic, publication, educational, scientific and sports fields in our province.

JIANGSU URGED TO INCREASE INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW211445 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 3

["Economic Forum" article by Miao Zusin [4924 4371 6580]: "Industrial Production Should Grow at a Certain Pace"]

[Excerpts] In the course of readjustment, industrial production should grow steadily at a certain pace. This is a principle of prime importance in our current economic work.

The total value of Jiangsu's industrial output from January through August this year marked a 5.4 percent increase compared with the same period last year and taxes and profits turned in to the state by industrial and transport enterprises during the period also increased somewhat. Basically speaking, we increased production as well as income.

This development however has been unbalanced in the various prefectures and among the various trades. Production in a number of prefectures, municipalities, departments and enterprises increased very little and in some cases even declined. There are only some 3 months left until the end of this year. We should fulfill the state plan and create conditions to guarantee a satisfactory increase in industrial production next year. To achieve this, workers and staff members, especially leading cadres, on the industrial and transport service fronts should first have a correct understanding of the question of production speed.

Some comrades do not quite understand the principle of readjustment. Because of their onesided view, they think that "national economic readjustment means abandoning or canceling projects and the number of projects canceled should be quite enough." Saying that the pace of production can be slowed down, they declared: "Let our output be what it is. High output may not be a glorious thing and low yield may not be a bad phenomenon." This misunderstanding on the part of these comrades has adversely affected our industrial production during the first quarter of this year.

During the period of national economic readjustment, our industrial production cannot grow at high speed but should grow steadily at a certain pace. Otherwise, we cannot ensure market supplies and stable commodity prices and cannot meet the urban and rural people's ever-increasing demand for daily necessities.

Some other comrades hold that industrial readjustment means promoting light and textile industrial production and canceling heavy industrial projects. Guided by this thinking, a number of prefectures and departments have relaxed their efforts in boosting heavy industry, especially machinery industrial production and readjustment, while concentrating their energies on the light and textile industries. As a result, Jiangsu's total value of heavy industrial output from January through August this year registered no increase but dropped by an average of 3.7 percent over the same period of last year and in some cases declined by more than 10 percent. Many pieces of heavy industrial equipment are now idle because of insufficient production tasks. Workers of this industry have no work to do. Meanwhile, the supply of heavy machinery and equipment and of raw materials badly needed for developing consumer goods production does not satisfy our needs. For this reason, they were purchased from other parts of the country or imported from foreign countries. This has hampered our production and resulted in tremendous waste. This state of affairs must not be allowed to continue.

During the period of readjustment, industrial production should grow steadily at a certain pace. This is not only necessary but feasible. As far as our province is concerned, there are many favorable conditions that enable us to accomplish this task. The key to success is our mental attitude.

Comrades on the industrial and transport service fronts at all levels, including cadres, technicians and workers: You should brace up, go all out, study the problems of production in your respective units, learn how to tap production potential, take effective measures and overcome the various difficulties. Only by doing so can we make production grow steadily at a certain pace.

BAI RUBING INSPECTS SHANDONG ENTERPRISES

OW211131 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, recently conducted an investigation and study in a number of factories, stores and youth-operated service trade outlets in Jinan municipality. On his investigation and study tour he inquired about the progress in carrying out economic responsibility systems and looked into the problems involved.

These systems, he said, should be put into practice in enterprises, departments responsible for government work, production units, supply and commercial facilities as well as in industrial and transport service departments. To do so, it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship among the state, the enterprise and the individual. Some enterprises have been obsessed with the idea of merely turning in more profits to the state and securing more earnings for individual workers, while retaining only a very small portion of the profits earned for their own use. Some other enterprises have been careless about the quality of their products, about poor workmanship and about their products falling short of the net weights marked on the labels. It is necessary to educate them to correct their mistakes and to ensure a correct orientation.

Bai Rubing pointed out: In putting an economic responsibility system into practice in enterprises whose output varies in quantity from time to time, the basic quantity of output they contract for may be fixed annually. As for those enterprises whose output is relatively stable, the basic quantity of output they contract for may be fixed once every few years. In both cases, the basic quantity of output should be reviewed once a year and the jobs contracted for by the enterprises should increase yearly. Regulations governing taxation, pricing, labor insurance and profit distribution that are apparently irrational should be amended. Leaders of some trades and enterprises have been lax and weak in promoting production and doing supervisory work. This has badly affected our production. They should brace up and step up ideological and political work. Leading cadres should be the first to set examples and take the lead in doing work in a down-to-earth manner.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK200815 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The eighth session of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee concluded with a plenary session on the morning of 19 September. At the concluding session, the participants unanimously adopted a resolution on further consolidating public security and maintaining social order, a resolution on time limits in handling criminal cases, a resolution on further conducting the patriotic public health campaign, the draft provisional regulations on the approving authority and formalities in taking administrative disciplinary measures on workers at provincial administrative organs, the report of the provincial people's government on entrusting the provincial administrative office to approve appointments and removals of chairmen and directors of various commissions, offices, bureaus and sections under various people's governments at the county and municipal levels, the experimental regulations on handling those who raise the prices of goods arbitrarily or in disguised form, and also approved a namelist of personnel changes.

At the plenary session held on the afternoon of 17 September, Chen Lei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the 20th session of the National People's Congress. The participants conscientiously studied and discussed the documents of the 20th NPC session in line with the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the 19 September plenary session. Attending the session were Li Yuang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijin and Wang Jiechen, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending as observers were Xu Leijian and Ding Fangming, deputy provincial governors; Wang Baomin, president of the provincial higher people's court; (Sun Zhongchang), deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of various commissions, offices and bureaus concerned under the provincial people's government, responsible persons concerned in various localities and responsible persons of people's congress standing committees in various municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, and in some counties and districts.

SHANDONG TO BEGIN MILITARY DRAFT ON 25 SEP

SK231052 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The 1981 provincial winter draft will begin on 25 September. In rural areas, youths at or above the middle school educational level whose families have surplus laborers and educated urban youths working in the countryside and mountain areas will be recruited. In cities, counties and towns only the 1981 graduates of senior middle schools will be recruited. Young workers at government organs, enterprises and establishments and students attending school will not be recruited.

The provincial department concerned recently held a conference on draft work to discuss and make arrangements for this task. The conference pointed out: Being recruited into the army to defend our country is the glorious and sacred duty of every citizen. Achieving success in the draft is of great significance in strengthening army construction, consolidating national defense, resisting aggression, safeguarding the four modernizations, returning Taiwan to our country at an early date and accomplishing the great task of unifying the country. Conscription is a matter of interest to people throughout the province, especially to the large numbers of youths of conscription age. Party committees and people's government at all levels should promote glorious traditions, make overall plans, take all factors into consideration and unify leadership over draft work in accordance with the draft requirements and in line with the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. While developing industrial and agricultural production, it is necessary to regard draft work as a solemn political task and accomplish it in a timely manner so as to encourage the large numbers of youths of conscription age to conscientiously and enthusiastically join the army, subordinate themselves to the state's requirements and accept the state's selections.

SHANDONG CHANGES PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES

SK220541 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] The Ministry of Railways adopted a decision to change the schedules for all passenger trains in the state beginning 11 October. This new schedule includes many changes, including an increase in the frequency of trains. With the new schedule, in addition to the original lines, the Jinan Railway Bureau will put into operation new express trains between Qingdao and Tonghua, Yantai and Beijing, Xuzhou and Chengdu, Jinan and Xuzhou and between Jinan and Qingdao. Local trains between Jinan and Qingdao, Jinan and Yanzhou and between Jining and Zhucheng will also be put into operation. Furthermore, locals between Jinan and Jining, Qingdao and Shenyang, Jinan, Harbin and Jiamusi and between Lianyungang port and Nanjing will become express lines. The express train between Qingdao and Lanzhou will be extended to Xining in Qinghai Province every other day. The mixed train between (Xindian) and (Hongtian) will become a local. In addition, many dining and sleeping cars will be added to many lines.

SHANDONG RADIO COMMENTS ON RELAXED RURAL POLICIES

SK171129 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Station commentary: "Advanced Units Should Also Relax Policies and Improve Management"]

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, many advanced units have conscientiously studied central documents, emancipated their thinking and dared to implement these documents, thus leading and promoting the readjustment of agricultural production relations, the restructuring of agricultural economic management and the acceleration of agricultural production.

However, there are indeed a few units which, although advanced, dare not do this. We hope that leading comrades of these units will cast off their mental burden, catch up with the developing situation, take the initiative and continue to play their role as examples.

Relaxing rural economic policies, readjusting agricultural production relations and improving agricultural management are important issues time and again stressed by the CCP Central Committee since its third plenary session. They are also practical methods to stop chaos and restore order in agriculture. However, a few advanced units still have misgivings about the following practices:

1. The responsibility systems linking payment with output. Some units regard such systems as retrogression. They think that assigning output quotas to households or individuals means dividing up farmlands for individual farming. Practices have shown that such responsibility systems are a reform in agricultural management. The systems, which link power, responsibility and profit together fully embody the socialist distribution principle of more pay for more work and to each according to his work and boost the masses' enthusiasm. Such responsibility systems should be greatly promoted.
2. The increase of private plots. This is another important policy the CCP Central Committee time and again stressed and relaxed. However, there are still some advanced units which think that to have private plots is not respectable and that they are not worthy of being called advanced if they have private plots. On the condition that collective production is well done, we should encourage and support commune members to make good use of private plots and to properly increase their private plots for household sideline production so as to increase their income. This is good for both collectives and individuals, because their enthusiasm will be boosted and rural areas will become prosperous at an early date. In addition, private plots can produce rich and varied products which increase market supplies in towns and in the countryside. We should conscientiously implement this policy and never yield to our wrong ideas about it.
3. The distribution of wasteland and scattered ponds, which the collectives are unable to manage, to peasant families for management on a contract basis. This is also a relaxed rural policy issued after the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. However, some people are prejudiced against this. They think that this is practiced in backward units only and has nothing to do with advanced units. As a matter of fact, there are also a few advanced units which, in the past, failed to utilize their wasteland and scattered ponds for a long time. While we are giving play to the superiority of collective economy, we are now allowing distribution of some wasteland and scattered ponds to commune members for management. The purpose for this is to accelerate the exploration and utilization of rural resources so that the wastelands and scattered ponds which have been left unused for a long time can yield benefits to increase public wealth. This is much better than leaving them uncultivated. Advanced units, which used to be examples for others to follow, should now make new contributions to the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries and to agricultural modernization.

SHANGHAI LEADER PAYS RESPECTS TO REVOLUTION MARTYR

OW202144 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] More than 200 responsible comrades of the party and government organizations, members of the municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and personages of various circles in Shanghai paid respects to Zhou Rong, the youngest revolutionary who laid down his life in the revolution, at his tomb on 19 September. This was another major event in the municipality in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Those who paid respects to Zhou Rong at his tomb included Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution; Wang Daohan, secretary of the municipal party committee, mayor of Shanghai and vice chairman of the municipal preparatory committee; and Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Zhang Chengzong, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng, Zhao Zukang, Li Gangcheng, Song Richang, Jing Renqiu, Liu Liangmo, Yang Xuanwu and Xu Wensi, leading comrades of the municipal party committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC committee. Also paying respects to Zhou Rong at his tomb were veterans of the 1911 revolution, descendants of the revolution's martyrs and Zhou Rong's relatives, who made a special trip from Sichuan to Shanghai for the ceremony.

The tomb of Zhou Rong, a martyr of the 1911 revolution, is located west of (Huajin) town in the area of the Longhua people's commune, Shanghai County. The tomb has been well maintained and repaired and looks solemn and respectful.

When the memorial ceremony began, Comrade Wang Daohan and Chairman Zhao Zukang of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee laid wreaths at Zhou Rong's tomb, as did martyr Zhou Rong's relatives.

In his speech at the memorial ceremony, Comrade Wang Daohan highly appraised the great contributions made by Dr Sun Yat-sen in leading the people to overthrow the feudal monarchy of the Qing Dynasty and establish a democratic republican system. He praised martyr Zhou Rong for laying down his young life for the cause of carrying out the democratic revolution to overthrow the autocratic monarchy.

Comrade Wang Daohan called on people to study and carry forward the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution, to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, to strengthen the great unity of the Chinese nation, to promote the return of Taiwan to the motherland and to make concerted efforts to rejuvenate the Chinese nation and build the great motherland into a modern, powerful socialist state under the leadership of the CCP.

WEN HUI BAO CALLS FOR LESS INDIVIDUAL PUBLICITY

HK221126 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Cao Kaibin [2580 7030 6333]: "We Must Uphold the Principle of 'Giving Less Publicity to the Individual'--A Discussion With Comrade Ma Wen"]

[Text] Reading Comrade Ma Wen's article "We Must Conscientiously Put an End to the Personality Cult" (published in RENMIN RIBAO on 14 August) was very enlightening. The article considers that the personality cult is a social historical phenomenon. At the same time, it points out: "The creation of the history of modernization has made it impermissible to practice the personality cult any longer. In order to achieve this, it is imperative to have a Marxist policy of opposing the personality cult. As a proletarian political party, particularly a party like ours entangled with an age-old feudal tradition and surrounded by the powerful force of habit of the petit bourgeoisie, it is all the more imperative to uphold for a long time the Marxist policy of opposing the personality cult." Hitting the mark with a single comment, this exposition has keen insight. I agree with the basic viewpoints of the article. However, some formulations in the article seem open to discussion.

A paragraph in the article reads: "The personality cult is an erroneous historical outlook. Therefore, giving less publicity to the individual alone cannot effectively put a stop to the personality cult. Naturally, in an atmosphere imbued with the personality cult, the proposition of giving less publicity to the individual can be regarded as progress. But from the viewpoint of theoretical principles, this formulation is still unscientific.

The question lies in what kind of publicity. If, in accordance with the historical materialist point of view, correct publicity is given to the individual and at the same time to the masses, then it does not matter whether it is much or little; if, in accordance with the historical idealist point of view, erroneous publicity is given to the individual, much publicity should of course be opposed, and even little publicity is out of the question." With respect to this paragraph, I think there are several points that need to be discussed: Does the policy of "giving less publicity to the individual" include the two connotations of giving correct publicity to the individual in accordance with the historical materialist point of view as well as giving erroneous publicity to the individual in accordance with the historical idealist point of view? Does it not matter whether much or little publicity is given to the individual so long as it is in accordance with the historical materialist point of view? Should it be that "correct publicity is given to the individual and at the same time to the masses," or correct publicity is given to the masses and at the same time to the individual? Does the proposition of giving less publicity to the individual have a progressive significance only in an atmosphere imbued with the personality cult?

The following are my superficial views on these questions about which I should like to seek advice from Comrade Ma Wen.

First, on the question of the personality cult: With respect to this question, our party underwent a process to arrive at an understanding of it. For a considerably long period of time after the founding of the PRC, we were able to uphold in a fairly good way the Marxist principle of both affirming the role of the individual and opposing the personality cult. For example, it was explicitly pointed out at the Eighth National CCP Congress held in 1956 that the revolutionary leaders, as well as their prestige, influence and experience, are invaluable treasures of our party, class and people. It was also pointed out that our party detested and rejected deification of the individual. Later, in the articles "On the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" and "More on the Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," we upheld this basic principle of Marxism, both fully affirming Stalin's great historical contributions and summing up the lessons our party should draw from Stalin's personality cult. However, the modern superstition and benighted deity-creation movement concocted by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and company later brought about extremely great calamities and evil consequences to our party and the revolutionary cause. This was just as Comrade Ma Wen said: "Modern personality cults caused us to suffer a lot." However, after the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Hua Guofeng, while defending the personality cult of the past, also fostered and accepted the personality cult which grew up around him. Naturally, the situation at the time was much different from before, and within our ranks, more and more people came to realize the errors of, detested, abhorred and boycotted the personality cult.

It was exactly for the purpose of summing up the historical experience, upholding the historical materialist principle on the historical role of the masses of the people and individual, and restoring the party's fine tradition, that the third plenary session decided to "sing the praises of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the party and the revolutionaries of the older generation more and give less publicity to the individual." The meaning of these words is fairly clear. First, with respect to the amount of publicity, it is necessary to sing the praises of the masses more and to give less publicity to the individual. Second, the words "to give publicity to the individual" naturally refer to correct publicity, that is, a historical materialist publicity and not a historical idealist publicity referred to by Comrade Ma Wen. At the same time, the CCP Central Committee issued an instruction to the whole party and made specific provisions on some related problems. Comrade Ma Wen, however, derived from it two connotations, that is, correct publicity to the individual and erroneous publicity to the individual. In my opinion, it is wrong to interpret it in this way. The original connotation of the policy of giving less publicity to the individual is that correct publicity to the individual should also be less. It is simply impossible for the policy to include the connotation that erroneous publicity to the individual should also be less. Therefore, Comrade Ma Wen was shooting an arrow without a target when he said: "Erroneous publicity to the individual is of course to be opposed, even little publicity is also out of the question."

Since giving less publicity to the individual refers to correct publicity, does it matter if there is much or less publicity? In my opinion, even giving correct publicity to the individual or giving publicity to the individual according to the historical materialist point of view should not be too much but should be a little less. Truth becomes falsehood if it oversteps its bounds. The changes and developments of anything move from quantitative changes to qualitative ones. If one entertains the idea that it does not matter whether we give a lot of correct publicity to the individual, this will inevitably result in giving inappropriate prominence to the individual so that a correct thing will turn into its opposite. "Without understanding the quantitative limits that determine the quality of things and without a good idea of how things stand, we will inevitably make mistakes." According to the historical materialist point of view, giving less publicity to the individual means giving less publicity to the merits and role of the individual, while giving more or less publicity to the individual depends on the size of the role the individual plays in the activities of creating history. The theoretical basis of this policy is the Marxist-Leninist principle on the different roles played by the masses of the people and the individual in creating history. In the long process of historical development, it is invariably the masses of the people that create history naturally. Outstanding individuals also play an important role in propelling the development of history, but the former plays the decisive role while the latter plays an important role. Which of them is greater? Without a doubt, the role of the masses is greater. Take the smashing of the "gang of four" for example. Both leading figures and the broad masses played a role, but the courageous struggle of the masses under the leadership of the party was a decisive one, and their role was naturally greater. Just as the resolution pointed out: "It laid a mass foundation for smashing the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique at a later time." The CCP Central Committee carried out the will of the party and the people, resolutely smashed the counterrevolutionary Jiang Qing clique and put an end to the disasters of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Therefore, it was not a certain leading figure who smashed the "gang of four" at one blow. It may well be asked: With respect to these problems, should we give more publicity to individual leading figures or to the broad masses of the people? In my opinion, we should of course give more publicity to the masses.

In the history of the international communist movement, both Marx and Engels consistently opposed the personality cult. They abhorred and detested eulogy of their virtues and achievements by other people and indicated their unwillingness to accept even correct publicity. In the supplement of the 18th issue of DIE ZUKUNFT, L. Kugelmann, Marx's friend, saw the text of a speech by German bourgeois democrat Jacobi, the main contents of which were copied from Marx without so much as mentioning Marx's name. Consequently, Kugelmann wrote him a letter, asking him why he "did not mention this thinker who was justly called the mastermind of the 19th century." According to reason, this could not be regarded as excessive publicity for the individual. However, Marx was very much dissatisfied when he read this letter. Engels was also unwilling to be called teacher by other people. In May 1894, when writing his first letter to Engels, G. V. Plekhanov called him teacher and, in his reply, Engels pointed out: "First of all, please do not call me teacher. My name is Engels." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," vol 39, p 238) Do not the examples of opposing the personality cult set by Marx and Engels show clearly that even correct publicity to the individual should also be given as infrequently as possible?

Comrade Ma Wen considered that "correct publicity is given to the individual and at the same time to the masses." This view also seems open to study. The leaders of the proletariat are members of the party, class and the people. However great the role of leaders may be, the leaders cannot depart from the conditions of the times and create history at will. Only by concentrating the wisdom of the masses and generalizing the practice of the masses will they be able to accomplish and create something. The role they play depends on the degree of their integration with the masses. Therefore, our principle should be: Give publicity to the masses and at the same time give publicity to the individual.

This is because, viewed from the principle of theory, the role of outstanding figures in history is also included in the process by which the masses of the people create history. Comrade Ma Wen transposed the relations between them when he said: "Correct publicity is given to the individual and at the same time to the masses." And, the word "correct" in "correct publicity is given to the individual" seems incorrect.

It is by no means in "an atmosphere imbued with the personality cult" alone that the proposition to give less publicity to the individual seems progressive. The reason why we uphold historical materialism on the historical role of the individual and the masses of the people as well as the basic principle of the Marxist theory of recognition is not only to eliminate the phenomenon of the personality cult but also to really strengthen the links between leaders and the masses so that the party's democratic principle and mass line can be carried out in all respects. Under the new historical conditions, it is also necessary to correctly handle the relations between the individual in the leading group and the collective in order to further strengthen the collective leadership of the party. Thus, the policy of giving less publicity to the individual not only conforms to historical materialism and the basic principle of the Marxist theory of knowledge, but also to demands set on us by the times. It is an important part of the socialist democracy with a high degree of development.

The proposition of giving less publicity to the individual is aimed at rectifying our ideological line. It is conducive to carrying out education in Marxism within and outside the party and eliminating the influence of feudal and bourgeois ideology. It is especially the case with our party because it is a party in power and various kinds of people draw close to us. In order to ensure that our party and the leading figures at various levels maintain a close link with the masses and prevent arrogant and self-satisfied sentiments, it is especially important to give less publicity to the individual. Naturally, it is impossible to eliminate the personality cult by advocating less publicity to the individual alone without carrying out effective work in other respects. What is important is to constantly improve the leadership of the party and amplify the socialist system. However, the proposition of the policy of giving less publicity to the individual is entirely essential.

ZHEJIANG FARMWORKER SENTENCED AS SPY FOR TAIWAN

OW222336 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Haining County recently uncovered a secret agent working for the Jiang gang and the secret agent, Zhu Liqun, was sentenced to imprisonment according to law.

Zhu Liqun, male, 40, of Haining County, Zhejiang Province, was formerly a teacher at a school run by the people but was fired and sent back to his hometown to do farm labor after he took advantage of his position to rape a girl student. In March 1980, defendant Zhu came into contact with the Jiang gang's spying organization and was made a spy. He accepted funds for spy operations and began counterrevolutionary activities.

Informed of his activities, the public security organ educated him with a view to rescuing him. However, he refused to repent and in early April this year he again supplied the Jiang gang's spy organization with important political and military information on our country. After verifying his crimes, the public security organ of Haining County arrested him with the prior approval of the Haining County People's Procuratorate.

The Jiaxing Prefecture Intermediate People's Court handled the Zhu Liqun case following the prosecution filed by the Jiaxing branch of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate and recently held a public trial. With the evidence established on Zhu's secret supplying of important political and military information to the enemy, to which defendant Zhu himself clearly confessed, the court sentenced him to 13 years of imprisonment and deprived him of his political rights for 3 years.

I. 24 Sep 81

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

P 1

REN ZHONGYI VISITS GUANGDONG SPORTSMEN, COACHES

HK240658 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] Leading members of the provincial CCP committee and government visited the Guangzhou Ershatou physical training center on 23 September to see sportsmen and coaches there. Comrade Ren Zhongyi spoke to a number of outstanding sportsmen and coaches and congratulated them on their successes. He was accompanied by Liu Tianfu, Wu Lengxi and Yang Kanghua. Also present was Chen Yuangao, director of the provincial physical culture committee.

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON EXPORT MALPRACTICES

HK231305 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Summary] On 21 September, the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government issued an urgent circular on resolutely curbing the malpractice of rushing to other provinces to purchase agricultural and sideline products and important materials at high prices, for the purpose of export. The circular demanded that party committees and people's governments at all levels strengthen leadership over this work and conduct ideological education for cadres at all levels to ensure the thorough implementation of this circular.

The circular pointed out: "In the work of procuring agricultural and sideline products, some places and units have disregarded the policies and the regulations of the central authorities and this province, rushed to purchase at high prices agricultural and sideline products which are in short supply and even rushed to other provinces to purchase them at high prices and then exported them. This has seriously affected the state planned economy, affected the fulfillment of the state quotas for procurement and exports, sabotaged the unified foreign policy, encouraged the increase of the prices of commodities in markets and resulted in very bad influences inside and outside this province. This malpractice must be resolutely curbed." In view of this, the circular made the following demands:

1. It is essential to resolutely implement the provisions of the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee. "No unit or individual in our province is allowed to purchase at high prices or illegally purchase for export agricultural and sideline products or other export goods."
2. All industrial and commercial enterprises and units in this province can continue to develop normal cooperative relations with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The units which purchase agricultural and sideline products and other materials from other provinces in accordance with developing normal cooperative relations must contact the local units in charge of the business, comply with the unified arrangements of these units and observe the relevant local policies and regulations. The agricultural and sideline products and other materials which are purchased from other provinces in accordance with developing cooperative relations can only be used for industrial and agricultural production for the needs of markets in this province and cannot be exported.
3. While purchasing agricultural and sideline products from counties and state procurement units in the adjacent provinces and regions, our province must make proper arrangements with counties in those places for a standardized price for the same kind of products. Our province is not allowed to purchase them at high prices or in other improper ways.
4. It is necessary to strengthen control over exports and adhere to a unified foreign policy. The agricultural and sideline products which are exported in accordance with the state plan must be exported only through import and export companies. The units and enterprises whose export business is not approved by the provincial people's government are not allowed to engage in export business.

5. The procurement of agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories in this province must be done by the units in charge of this work in accordance with the province's regulations now in force. No other units or individuals are allowed to purchase agricultural and sideline products of the first and second categories or other important materials at high prices.

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK240657 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 22 September on continuing to publicize and implement the Central Committee's open letter on controlling China's population growth. The circular said: September 25 is the first anniversary of the Central Committee's open letter to all CCP and CYL members on controlling China's population growth. The provincial CCP committee demands that the province make a success of the following four tasks in order to further publicize, study and implement the open letter, do a really good job in planned parenthood work in Guangdong and fulfill the target of controlling population growth:

1. It is necessary to use all propaganda media and forms to publicize the letter around the first anniversary of its publication. We must continue to vigorously create public opinion for regarding planned parenthood as honorable and publicize progressive deeds and experiences in having only one child. At the same time we must solve problems of understanding among the masses regarding the current advocacy that each couple should have only one child, and reiterate no wavering in ideology, no twists and turns in policy, and no relaxation in work. We must enhance the spontaneity of the cadres for implementing the open letter.
2. It is necessary to organize the party and CYL members and cadres to restudy the open letter around the first anniversary of its publication.
3. The province must carry out a check on the preferential treatment policies for only children in accordance with the open letter and the provincial planned parenthood regulations. These policies must be seriously implemented, so as to gain the people's trust.
4. The urban and rural areas must convene forums of parents of only children and parties to contracts, to seek their views and urge them to encourage each other.

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN CYL MEETING ON YOUTH WORK

HK240747 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] An enlarged meeting of the Henan Provincial CYL Committee Standing Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 13 to 20 September. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CYL Central Committee, and reviewed and summed up this year's work.

Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, met the participants and held a forum with them on some problems in CYL work. "He expressed the hope that young people throughout the province would seriously study and implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session, unite as one, enhance revolutionary vigor, work hard, and make positive contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilization."

The meeting discussed and approved a work report delivered by Comrade (Liu Chunmei), acting secretary of the provincial CYL committee. The meeting pointed out: At present the CYL should carry out the following work:

1. Grasp the implementation of the sixth plenary session spirit as a major political task, and strengthen leadership over young people's study of the resolution.

2. Attach importance to strengthening and improving ideological and political work for young people. "It is necessary to carry out serious criticism and struggle against the bourgeois liberalization trend among young people of departing from the socialist track and shaking off party leadership. It is necessary to persistently carry out education for young people in upholding the four basic principles and loving the motherland, the socialist system and the party, and continue to launch activities of learning from Lei Feng and promoting 'five stresses and four beauties; ' it is necessary to care for, educate and save young delinquents and strive to improve young people's standards of morality."

3. Bring into full play the shock role of the CYL, and organize young people to work hard to develop the province's national economy.

4. Strengthen the building of the CYL and enhance its fighting strength.

HUBEI LEADER MEETS SHANGHAI 1911 REVOLUTION GROUP

HK240617 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] A delegation of the Shanghai municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution arrived in Wuhan on 22 September. The delegation has come to see the old sites of the Wuchang uprising. Comrade Chen Pixian met the delegation in the morning.

HUNAN FORUM DISCUSSES UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN MUSIC

HK230253 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The Hunan branch of the Chinese Musicians' Association and the editorial board of XIANGJIANG ZHI SHENG [SOUND OF THE XIANG RIVER] recently held a forum in Changsha. The forum pointed out: We must pay attention to overcoming certain liberalization trends in the field of music and use healthy and inspiring music to encourage people's fighting morale and promote the modernization drive.

The forum conveyed central documents and seriously studied the recent instructions of leading central comrades on literature and art work. The participants held warm discussions in connection with the reality of musical composition in Hunan. They pointed out: Guided by the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the province is producing more musical works each year and the quality of song composition is constantly improving. However, liberalization trends also manifest themselves in varying degrees in the field of music. Certain people in society and in music circles enthusiastically sing and pass on unhealthy songs. Certain concert performers sing and perform popular Western music in order to cater to the vulgar tastes of a few; they dance and prance around, and their performances are not at all dignified. In particular, in ideological understanding, certain people set emancipation of the mind and the "double hundred" principle against the four basic principles. They regard criticism of works with erroneous tendencies as exactly the same as wielding the big stick. They describe resistance to performing and singing unhealthy songs as "lack of freedom in musical life," and so on.

The participants held: Musical composition cannot develop in a healthy way unless these problems are promptly solved. The music workers attending the meeting held: The current criticism of the film script "Unrequited Love" is extremely necessary and correct. The meeting also demanded that music workers go deep into life, take root in the basic levels and strive to compose more and better works that reflect the new life, new features, new thinking, and new personalities of the new socialist era.

SICHUAN MEETING MAKES WINTER MILITARY DRAFT PLANS

HK240438 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A Sichuan provincial winter draft work conference was held from 8 to 10 September. The conference studied and discussed the regulations on the winter draft this year, summed and exchanged work experiences, and studied and made arrangements for this winter's work. The conference put forward practical measures for ensuring the quality of new recruits in carrying out the draft this winter:

1. Leaders at all levels must strengthen leadership over the draft and strictly act in accordance with the policies.

2. Give full play to the role of the trade unions, CYL, women's federations, militia and other organizations. In connection with implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session, it is necessary to carry out education for the masses and young people of the right age in patriotism, revolutionary heroism, and doing military service according to law, and encourage young people of the right age to do their service in order to defend the motherland and the modernization drive.

3. Do a good job investigation and study to ensure the quality of the new recruits.

In accordance with the regulations of the State Council and Central Military Commission regarding the winter 1981 draft, the conference decided on the targets, scope, conditions and demands for this winter's draft. Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary and Governor Lu Dadong and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan listened to reports given at the conference. Vice Governor Qiao Zhimin and provincial military district Deputy Commander (Yang Zhibi) made speeches.

XIZANG FORUM EXAMINES IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

HK171500 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, in accordance with a decision of the Xizang Regional CCP Committee, the propaganda department of the regional CCP committee held a forum from 3 to 12 September to discuss problems in the ideological front. Those participating in the forum implemented the spirit of the national forum on ideological problems of how to overcome the lax and weak situation and strengthen party leadership over the ideological front.

The forum participants unanimously held: The speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang on problems in the ideological front serve as a vivid political lesson and are of great significance in our efforts to strengthen the party leadership over the ideological front. The participants sought truth from facts and appraised the situation in Xizang's ideological front. They held: Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, and since our implementation of the instructions of the central authorities on the work of Xizang, the work in Xizang's ideological front has become more and more lively and has developed tremendously. Great achievements have in fact been scored and the main trend has been good. The ranks of the workers have a strong ideological foundation and adequate enthusiasm, and a healthy atmosphere has prevailed. Most of the comrades have worked hard and made steady progress. All these should be fully affirmed.

Nevertheless, there are indeed problems in the ideological front. The participants held: The tendency of deviating from the socialist road and party leadership and developing bourgeois liberalization, as pointed out by leadership comrades of the central authorities, has also existed in Xizang to varying degrees. Moreover, it has its own special features. The workers in Xizang's ideological front are relatively young.

Their immunity to the liberalization tendency is not strong while their blindness in indiscriminate acceptance of things from the outside is relatively serious. This has lead to the relatively rapid spreading of outside influence. For this reason, we should keep up the struggle on two fronts. That is to say, while continuing to eliminate the influence of the leftist guiding thought, we must work hard to resist and overcome the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization.

The forum participants pointed out: We must scientifically analyze the various problems existing in Xizang's ideological front. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and must not treat everything as the same. Judging from the current situation, the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization is mainly reflected in the following aspects:

1. Some people have advocated absolute freedom of speech which should be subject to no limitation. In performances, publications and exhibitions, there have been some unhealthy and abnormal phenomena showing an absence of organization and discipline.
2. Some people have set emancipating people's minds and implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend against upholding the four basic principles. They have attempted to break away from the party's leadership and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.
3. Some people can accept only praise and not criticism. An erroneous atmosphere of unprincipled flattery is thus growing.
4. Some people have done everything possible to evaluate things in terms of money. They simply do not hesitate to sully their honorable titles as engineers of men's souls.

The participants also pointed out: Most of the tendencies toward liberalization existing in the ideological front are merely contradictions among the people, and we should correctly and patiently resolve them.

On the basis of seriously analyzing the various causes of the tendency toward liberalization, those at the forum emphatically discussed the problem of how to change the current lax and weak situation. They held: The party's lax and weak leadership over the ideological front is mainly manifested in the fact that it is weak and powerless toward the bourgeois liberalization tendency. The key to changing this situation lies in correctly launching criticism and self-criticism. We must strengthen our work in this aspect and make criticism and self-criticism our regular, normal, scientific and militant activity. We should clearly distinguish between enemies and friends and between right and wrong and persistently proceed from our desire for unity. Through criticism or struggle, we should resolve contradictions and thereby achieve a new unity on a new basis. We must present the facts and reason things out, seek truth from facts and aim at helping people. We must both uphold our principles and at the same time pay attention to the different ways, methods and circumstances with tact. In persistently launching criticism and self-criticism, we should be able to continuously resist and overcome the tendency toward liberalization and ensure that the work in the ideological front will forge continuously ahead along the correct course.

The forum participants emphasized: To strengthen party leadership over the ideological front and to resist and overcome the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, we should first of all proceed from the leadership of all departments in the ideological front. Apart from seriously studying the documents concerned and enhancing our understanding, we must specifically get ourselves deeply involved and make criticism and self-criticism. We must establish our steadfastness in implementing the principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee.

We must overcome the tendency of being full of misgivings and of not being bold enough to exercise leadership. At the same time, we must specifically improve our work style, sum up our experiences and lessons and conduct penetrating and detailed investigations and studies. We must formulate some measures with particular targets and closely integrate strengthening party leadership with improving work methods.

Commentator Article on Ideology

HK180901 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Report on XIZANG RIBAO 16 September commentator's article: "Earnestly Change the Situation of Lax and Weak Leadership on the Ideological Front"]

[Text] The article notes: The various erroneous tendencies and the situation of lax and weak leadership on the ideological front as pointed out in the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang also exist in Xizang to a varying extent. The existence of various erroneous tendencies is in fact unavoidable. It is not at all surprising that they exist and there is really nothing to be afraid of. The current major issue is not the existence of such a phenomenon but the state of mind in dealing with this kind of phenomenon. That is to say, in the face of all the erroneous tendencies, whether our party leadership on the ideological front is lax and weak or is strong and effective and whether or not it can unswervingly uphold the four basic principles and is bold enough to grasp and take charge of the work with a clear stand and make criticism and self-criticism. This is also a criterion for measuring whether our party spirit and revolutionary spirit are strong or weak.

The article notes: At present, the party committees at all levels and especially the various departments on the ideological front must first of all organize leadership cadres to seriously study well the spirit of the national forum on problems on the ideological front in close connection with the resolution, enhance their understanding and truly solve various problems in their ideology. While continuing to eliminate leftism, they must seriously clear up the problem of the liberalization tendency. All party members and especially party leaders at all levels must set a good example, proceed from themselves, conscientiously uphold the four basic principles, put the party's democratic life on a sound basis, carry forward the party's three major good work styles, unite with the masses, correctly and regularly make criticism and self-criticism aimed at helping people and wage, with a clear stand, struggles on two fronts. They must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, strictly distinguish between two different kinds of contradictions, solve all problems that come up, concentrate efforts in solving all major problems and oppose leftism and rightism whenever they exist. In short, they must uphold their principles, pay attention to the methods they use, suit the remedy to the case, obtain a clear picture of their ideology, clearly distinguish between right and wrong and unite with all comrades. Only in this way is it possible to change the lax and weak situation, strengthen party leadership on the ideological front, overcome all erroneous tendencies in a timely way, strengthen unity on the basis of the four basic principles, unite their ideology under the basic conclusion of the resolution and concentrate their efforts on building a united, prosperous and decorous new Xizang.

HUANG HE FLOOD PEAK SAFELY PASSES BAOTOU

OW231516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Beijing, September 23 (XINHUA)--The Yellow River flood peak surged through the river section near Baotou city at a rate of 5,370 cubic meters per second at eight o'clock this morning without causing damage, according to the latest report from Inner Mongolia.

The momentum of the water was much reduced as the river bed widened and the gradient lessened. Flood waters are not expected to reach the section of the river bordering Shaanxi and Shanxi Provinces for less than three or four days.

The report said that there were some danger spots as the flood peak reached Inner Mongolia, but hundreds of thousands of flood fighters had reinforced and raised dykes levels in these places. The people and livestock along the river have been safe. The Baotou-Lanzhou railway along the river was operating normally.

The sluice gate at the Sanshenggong project in Inner Mongolia was opened three days ago to divert water into the irrigation network and Wiliangsu Lake. Less rainfall along the upper reaches of the Yellow River also helped reduced the flood danger.

An official at the central flood control headquarters said that when the flood peak reaches Henan and Shandong Provinces in the lower reaches, it will pose no threat as the dykes there are more solid and it is estimated that the flow will be less than 6,000 cubic meters per second.

Earlier this month when the Weihe River, a major tributary of the Yellow River in Shaanxi Province, went in spate, Henan and Shandong Provinces were safe, although the flow of the Yellow River flood peak at Huayuankou near Zhengzhou, Henan, reached 8,060 cubic meters per second.

SHANXI HITS CADRES BUILDING HOUSES FOR PRIVATE USE

OW240058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1220 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Taiyuan, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently approved and distributed its discipline inspection commission's "report on how to rectify state cadres' evil practices in building houses for private use" and pointed out: Thorough investigations must be conducted on the illegal aspects of state cadres' building houses for private use and all illegal cases will be duly dealt with. Individuals or organizations trying to obstruct the investigation and handling will be punished according to the party discipline.

The discipline inspection commission's report says that many state cadres in a number of places in Shanxi have committed very serious evil practices while building houses for their private use. For instance, in Yuncheng Prefecture, county-level cadres had built nearly 1,000 houses for private use as of the end of May with some county levels having their houses built by abusing their position and power and resorting to improper means. In Linfen Prefecture alone, over 60 state cadres have built houses for private use in Gulouan production brigade, Linfen municipality, over the past several years. They include a number of the principal leading cadres of Hongdong, Jixian, Puxian, Guxian, Quwo and Huoxian Counties. In Houma municipality, over 100 cadres have built private houses since the beginning of last year. In Tunliu County, over 100 leading cadres at and above the level of deputy commune chief and deputy commune party committee secretary have built private houses since spring this year.

Some state cadres not only bypassed the procedure of obtaining approval as stipulated in the state regulations but took advantage of their power and position and benefited themselves at the expense of the state, the collective or the masses. Some occupied the collectives' farmland at will; others appropriated public funds or made a loan without repaying it. Some obtained timber, cement, powdered lime, stones and grain from the state or collectives at very low or no cost. Others had some other units pay for the expenses or paid little or no freight or labor charges. What is even more serious is that some cadres have built houses in more than one place and even sold some for a profit. The masses have very strongly criticized these evil practices and demanded investigations and handling by higher authorities.

The "report" called on party committees and discipline inspection departments at all levels to organize special teams to concentratedly conduct all-out investigations of state cadres who have built houses for private use after the 3d plenum of the 11th party Central Committee and especially after the publication of the "guiding principles for the political life inside the party" and seriously handle any irregularities thus uncovered. State cadres including leading cadres who have built private houses in violation of state policies and at the expense of the state, the collective and the masses should all be seriously dealt with. Financial arrangements must be strict and no leniency is permitted--individuals must pay back whatever they were supposed to have paid. Those whose cases are serious and obnoxious and cause bad consequences should be punished according to the party discipline in addition to confiscation to their houses. Those who violated the criminal law must be turned over to judicial organs for possible punishment according to law. Those who built houses at low cost and sold them for profit will have to turn the profit over to the state.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA VISITS CADRE TRAINING CLASS

SK240547 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Summary] The first cadre training class sponsored by the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee ended the school term today. The main task of this class is to study the sixth plenum resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China. "The municipal CCP committee has attached prime importance to this rotational training class. At the opening of this training class, the municipal CCP committee explicitly noted that the emphasis of this class should be on solving the problems of ideology and understanding."

"Comrade Huang Zhigang took charge of this class. During the school term, he ate, lived and discussed problems with the students. He also gave guidance on the progress of their studies. Prior to the end of the school term, Chen Weida, Hu Qili, (Chen Bing) and Li Yanwu visited the party school and delivered reports to the students. In light of the realities and through their understanding of the resolution, they answered questions raised by the students and mapped out plans for all the people in Tianjin to study the resolution and to do a better job in economic construction. The atmosphere was lively throughout the school term. The students were happy. Through studies, they have further realized the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong, the importance of adhering to Mao Zedong Thought, the right and wrong and merits and mistakes committed by the party in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic and the correctness of the line, principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session."

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS JILIN MEMORIAL MEETING

SK200524 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Yang Rubai, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, deputy director of the united front work department under the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial nationalities affairs committee and secretary of the leading party group, died of illness in Changchun on 15 September 1981 at the age of 54. A memorial meeting was held on the morning of 19 September at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Attending the memorial meeting were Wang Enmao, Li Youwen, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyang, Song Renyuan, Yang Zhantao, Jin Minghan, Chen Hong, Cheng Shengsan, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Guan Mengjue, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng and Miao Zhuxian. Presenting wreaths were the provincial CCP committee, the people's congress standing committee, the people's government and the CPPCC committee, as well as Wang Enmao, Li Youwen, Yu Ke, Li Diping and Song Renyuan. Also presenting wreaths were the national committee of the CPPCC, the united front work department under the Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. Yu Ke, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial governor, gave a memorial speech.

In line with the habits and customs of Hui nationality, the remains of Comrade Yang Rubai were buried on 17 September at the Hui nationality cemetery in the western suburbs of Changchun municipality.

JILIN HOLDS INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNICATION WORK FORUM

SK220223 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Excerpt] According to JILIN RIBAO, a 3-day provincial forum on industrial and communications work concluded on the afternoon of 21 September. Yu Ke, governor of the province, spoke. He urged various localities and enterprises in the province to try in every possible way to grasp industrial production well in the last few months of this year, continue to grasp consumer goods production, increase the production of light and textile industries, promptly develop the foodstuff industry and make arrangements for the production of small commodities and small farm tools. The collectively owned industrial enterprises should make great efforts to catch up with the state targets in a short time. The energy industry should not only broaden sources of income but also reduce expenditure, with priority given to economizing. The industry as a whole should be developed at a constant speed. All industrial and communication enterprises should conscientiously implement the economic responsibility system and conduct enterprise readjustment.

JILIN CONFERENCE PLANS MILITARY DRAFT PROGRAM

SK240155 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, the provincial people's government and military district held a provincial conference on draft work in Changchun from 21 to 23 September. The conference relayed and implemented the draft order of the State Council and the Central Military Commission and the guidelines of the draft work meeting of the Shenyang PLA units. The conference also conscientiously discussed ways to achieve success in draft work and guarantee the quality of drafted youths.

According to the 1981 regulations on draft work, in rural areas, youths at or above the middle school educational level and whose families have surplus laborers, and educated urban youths working in the countryside and in mountain areas will be drafted. In regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities and in the remote areas where cultural undertakings are less developed, the education level of the youths to be drafted can be lowered in accordance with their circumstances. In cities, counties and towns, only the 1981 graduates of senior middle schools will be drafted. Young workers at government organs, enterprises and establishments and students attending schools will not be recruited this year. All young men to be recruited must have reached the age of 18 or 19 by 1981. The 1981 graduates of senior middle school who have reached the age of 17 will also be recruited. Our province's draft work will begin on 25 September and finish on 15 November.

The conference pointed out: In draft work, it is necessary to guarantee the quality of youths to be drafted, abide by draft policies and relevant regulations and strictly forbid unhealthy practices. Those who are guilty of serious malpractices in this regard should assume responsibility and be severely punished.

JILIN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

SK230609 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The cadres and the masses on the province's capital construction front have been enhancing their spirit, working in unison and adopting all possible means to narrow the scope of unnecessary projects and to guarantee all projects that are necessary. They have achieved fairly good economic results in this field. During the January-August period, capital construction projects worth 429.88 million yuan, were completed--55.8 percent of the annual plan and an increase of 2.6 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. Our province plans to gain an additional 86.31 million yuan worth of fixed assets through capital construction in 1981. The rate of availability of such assets reached 20 percent, an increase of 3.6 percent over the corresponding 1980 period.

This year, our province's capital construction front has reevaluated some capital construction projects, reduced the scope of construction, dealt with problems arising from the work of suspending and delaying capital construction projects, and concentrated its efforts on carrying out a number of projects that are extremely necessary in the readjustment of the national economy. In late April 1981, the province had issued an order to complete 83 light and textile industrial projects whose investments came from loans. Despite the pressing time and the heavy tasks, about 52.9 percent of the annual investment plan had been fulfilled in 4 months, by the end of August. Ten of the projects were completed and put into production, and seven projects were partially completed and put into commission. It is anticipated that another 61 projects will be completed by the end of 1981. After the completion of these projects, it is expected that there will be an increase of some 600 million yuan of industrial output value and nearly 200 million yuan of tax and profits.

In regard to energy construction projects, we have completed and put into production the No 5 pit of (Meihe) colliery and the No 2 pit of (Hongyang) colliery, which have been designated as this year's key projects. We also expanded the oil drilling capacity of Jilin oilfield by 50,000 tons.

As for urban and rural capital construction, our province started housing construction with a total floor space of 1.99 million square meters and completed more than 190,000 square meters during the January-August period. We expect to complete 1.5 million square meters of housing construction by the end of 1981.

IMPROPER ENTERPRISE PRACTICES IN LIAONING ATTACKED

SK231144 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The provincial CCP committee and government held a conference in Fushun municipality on industrial and communications enterprises implementing the economic responsibility system and increasing production and revenues. The conference urged all municipal and prefectural CCP committees to properly conduct criticism and self-criticism, correct the lax and weak party leadership over economic work, enhance revolutionary vigor, mobilize the enthusiasm of rank-and-file workers to work vigorously in the remaining 100 days and strive to fulfill the state-assigned annual tasks.

The participants analyzed the lax and weak manifestations on the industrial and communications front. Here are some examples:

1. Some people want to break away from party leadership and make remarks vilifying the socialist system. Many cadres and party members, however, turn a deaf ear to these erroneous remarks and make no effort to criticize and educate them.
2. Some cadres are lax in discipline. They only implement the instructions and decisions from higher-ups that are to their liking; otherwise, they resist them.
3. Leading bodies at some enterprises take a hands-off attitude toward rampant theft and embezzlement in their units and do not bother to stop them.
4. Some enterprises violate finance discipline and illicitly retain state revenues. Some marketing and purchasing agents engage in bribery, theft and speculation under the guise of prospering and stimulating and brazenly appropriate the property of the state and the collective.
5. Workers at some enterprises are lax in labor discipline and seriously indulge in anarchism.

The conference pointed out that the root cause of the present lax and weak state is inefficient party ideological and political work in the enterprises. We hesitate to commend good people and publicize good deeds; we hesitate to combat evil trends and check noxious influences. Some comrades hold the erroneous idea that since the emphasis of party work has shifted to economic construction and the class struggle has been abolished, they can discard the indispensable struggle. Others take a lopsided approach toward the principles of stability, unity and noncoerciveness and discard criticism and self-criticism. Still others emphasize only the elimination of leftist tendency and ignore the rightist tendency, thus giving an opportunity for the rise of erroneous ideas.

Many participants discussed the urgency and importance of solving the above-mentioned problems. They said that party organizations at enterprises must regard ideological and political work as an important task. They should never replace ideological and political work with bonuses. Cadres at all levels in enterprises, trade unions and CYL committees must regard the implementation of ideological and political work and the enhancement of staff and worker ranks as their important task. It is necessary to severely deal with those who violate party discipline and state laws. We must strike a resolute blow at a small number of criminals who commit vile crimes.

BRIEFS

LIAONING SERICULTURE--Liaoning Province has vigorously developed sericulture since 1980. It now has 8,400 mu of mulberry trees. It harvested 24.5 million dan of silkworm cocoons in 1981, an increase of 70 percent over the 1976 figure. It planted 28.8 million mulberry trees in 2 years. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81 SK]

PREMIER SUN YUN-HSUAN REPORTS ON ADMINISTRATION

OW221001 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16, 17 Sep 81 p 5

[Premier Sun Yun-hsuan's oral report on administration delivered at the 68th session of the Legislative Yuan in Taipei on 15 September]

[Text] Mr Chairman and members of the Legislative Yuan:

You are opening the 68th session of the Legislative Yuan here today. I am greatly honored to report on the work of our administration. At your last session, you gave your undivided attention and deliberation to the many proposals sent to you by the Executive Yuan. Your wise counsel was of great benefit. Extending your meeting, you considered each measure in detail and expedited legislation, despite the summer's scorching heat. I express the deep appreciation of the executive branch.

Interpellations and suggestions made during your last meeting manifest your insight regarding administrative affairs and your dedication to the nation. The Executive Yuan attached great importance to these expressions of your views. I have instructed the organizations concerned to implement these suggestions or incorporate them in administrative measures. Some others have been referred to those responsible for intensive study and application. Still others involve complex problems and require in-depth research and review. In summary, all of these are important reference materials for the administration. I can assure you that all of your interpellations and suggestions have been regarded with sincerity. I hope your distinguished members will benefit us with further counsel.

This year marks the beginning of the decade of the 70's in measuring time from the Republic of China's establishment. President Chiang Chin-kuo has told us that the 70's of the Republic of China will be the era of victory for the three principles of the people and that our struggle and all our efforts are directed toward this end. The president's call has received a warm and vigorous reception at home and abroad and has penetrated the Iron Curtain to buoy up the heartfelt hopes of millions and millions of our compatriots on the Chinese mainland.

The Executive Yuan must shoulder the major burden of spurring national development. We must keep the prospects of the nation and the interests of the people constantly in mind. Our administrative policy is to seek stability and progress at home and energetic advance abroad. Political, military, economic, cultural and social forces are orchestrated under the guidance of the three principles of the people so as to integrate our total strength. We shall transform the ideals of the three principles into action and the language into reality in order to continue raising the people's standard of living, improving the quality of their life and reinforcing the nation's tangible and intangible might.

We are aware that we shall encounter many difficulties, perils and obstacles in the course of national revival and reconstruction. No matter how high the seas, we shall never be shaken from our confidence in final success and victory.

We are determined to press forward in the spirit of "building the nation through assiduity and frugality," instilling the virtues of hard work and austerity in personnel management and administration so as to raise the level of our efficiency. Adhering to the principles of "perseverance and self-reliance," we shall overcome our many difficulties, rise to all challenges and create a bright future.

Looking at the world, we can see that the basis [of] confrontation between the democratic nations and the communist bloc remains unchanged and that the cold war between the two continues.

Local and regional conflicts are still raging and the undertow of international appeasement is stronger than ever in the world of today. Taking advantage of these developments and tendencies, the communists have sought to make trouble everywhere in recent years. The Soviet Armed Forces continue to grow stronger. The democratic world must heighten its vigilance and recognize the necessity for strengthening its armed forces, meanwhile hardening its determination to counterattack with the power of united alliance. This tendency has become increasingly strong since Ronald Reagan took office as president of the United States. President Reagan stands for the safeguarding of world peace through military strength. He has on many occasions pointed out that communism is doomed to failure. He said that the U.S. goal is not merely to curb communism passively but to eliminate it actively. This crucial change breathed new life into an international situation, which was so clouded and obscure for many years.

We also want to point out that the widespread expansionism of the Soviet Union has been constituting a threat to world peace and the freedom of humankind. The Chinese communists, always trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the world, have never stopped exporting their poison to neighboring countries and trying to stir up internal disorder in the Third World. The danger of Red China is no less than that of the Soviet Union.

The ultimate aim of the communist bloc, including both the Soviet Union and the Peiping regime, is to communize the world. The Chinese communists are now making amicable gestures toward the democracies and trying to use the Free World to solve its internal problems, counterbalance the Soviet Union and establish its own hegemony. The democracies should not try to fight the wolf at the front door by bringing in the tiger through the back door. It is an illusion to believe the Chinese communists can be pitted against the Russian communists. To provide the Chinese communists with sophisticated science, technology and weapons would be to lie down with the tiger and assure terrible disaster for Asia and the world.

As President Reagan has said, communism is the worst evil of the 20th century. The way for the democratic nations to avert the tragic communist tyranny is to rise up against communism. Soviet expansionism must be checked; Chinese communist subversion must be prevented.

The Republic of China has always adhered to its national policy of anticommunism and remained firmly in the democratic camp. Politically, we have laid down the great framework of constitutional government to make our bastion of national revival the lighthouse of freedom. Geographically, our country is a great wall and an unsinkable aircraft carrier barring the march of communist totalitarianism into the Pacific. The Republic of China has for years stood firmly erect to prevent Chinese communist aggression and expansionism. Our undertaking of anticommunism is vital to the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region and the world. Today, we must understand the mainstream of world development, strengthen our forces and accept even heavier responsibilities for safeguarding the security of the democracies and especially for the western Pacific region. We sincerely hope that all of the democratic nations will distinguish friend from foe and right from wrong. They should not be deluded by the united front tactics of the Chinese communists and should provide spiritual and moral support for our anticommunist stand. Especially, we hope that the United States will consider its global strategic interests and the mutual benefits of ROC-U.S. relations, thereupon taking timely action to provide us with the weapons and other military equipment we need.

Now let us look at the situation on the Chinese mainland. More than 30 years of Chinese communist totalitarian despotism and violence has led to economic poverty and backwardness, continuing internal political strife, social disturbances and widespread hardships for the people.

Changes in the Peiping regime's cast of leaders represent only a temporary compromise. The sixth plenary session of the 11th Central Committee deposed Hua Kuo-feng but did not purge him and criticized Mao Tse-tung but did not denigrate him. Teng Hsiao-ping and his clique still do not have their feet planted on firm ground. More fierce power seizures and cutthroat internal struggles lie ahead. Endless struggle means that whoever the man on horseback may be, he dare not throw away the dirty sweatshirt of communism. Disintegration and extinction are inevitable.

The Chinese communists have recently been unnerved by our call to unify China under the three principles of the people. They have frenetically attempted to steal Dr Sun Yat-sen's name, distort our history and seize upon the 70th anniversary of the 1911 national revolution in an exemplification of their united front trickery.

All the world knows that Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people is unfailingly upheld by the Republic of China as the orthodoxy of national establishment. The government and political system of the Republic of China represent a continuity in the progression of our national founding father's efforts to organize a political party for the revolution; overthrow the Manchus and establish the republic. If the Chinese communists really wish to become disciples of Dr Sun, they must completely renounce the heresy of Marxism-Leninism and identify themselves with the Chinese tradition as expressed in the three principles. They must also terminate their totalitarian tyranny and give allegiance to the Republic of China, which is based on the Chinese legal system and dedicates itself to implementation of benevolent rule based on the three principles.

Diplomacy is an extension of internal policy, a vanguard of national defense and a major instrumentality in changing the external situation and creating a new horizon for our country.

In enlarging our external relationships, we adhere to the principle of remaining firmly in the democratic camp and hold fast to our anticommunist national policy. Respecting the spirit of independence and sovereignty and the principle of reciprocity, we shall seize the initiative and, walking proudly and conducting ourselves sincerely, shall firmly promote friendly relations with all democratic countries. We shall fulfill our responsibility for assuring justice and safeguarding peace in the international community. If foreign countries have a correct understanding of our position, we shall be able to elevate our international status.

The world situation is unstable, and justice is uncertain. So we should specially cherish friendship with foreign nations that is based on morality and justice. We are determined to improve bilateral ties with all countries friendly to us. Early this year, I attended the inauguration of President Chun Tu-hwan in the Republic of Korea. Minister of Foreign Affairs Chu Fu-sung visited four friendly countries in Africa and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest with their leaders. Our relations with other friendly countries is being promoted through governmental and private visitation.

In strengthening international cooperation, we have extended our technical relationships from the countries of Africa to those in the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific and Central and South America. The scope of activities has been extended from agriculture, handicrafts, fishery, power generation and water conservancy to include medium and small enterprises. Thirty-seven of our technical groups are presently working in 23 countries.

Although diplomatic relations between the Republic of China and the United States were unfortunately severed, both countries should be aware that they will benefit mutually by remaining united in economic, political, cultural, scientific and technological undertakings and also in worldwide anticommunist activities. The improvement of ROC-U.S. relations continues to be a major goal of our diplomacy.

President Reagan is a statesman of principle and moral courage. His wisdom and decisiveness have commanded unanimous respect among people of vision throughout the world. Since taking office, he has repeatedly declared that he will sincerely carry out the Taiwan Relations Act. I believe that the mutually beneficial relationship with the United States will continue to make progress. Economic and trade exchanges between our two countries have increased this year. Cultural, educational, scientific and technological cooperation also has been enhanced. President Reagan's courageous decision to lift quotas on our shoe exports to the United States is especially gratifying. Many developments bear witness to the progress and sincerity of relations between the United States and the Republic of China.

Our substantive relations with European countries have shown remarkable progress in recent years. Our establishments in Europe were increased from 13 to 14 in 1981 and three Western European offices were opened in the Republic of China. Seven banks of Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands have begun operations here. Further gains are in store for economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technical relations between the Republic of China and European countries.

In opening up the new diplomatic vista for our country, we have made very effort to make friends with newly independent states. Such island nations as Tonga and Tuvalu in the Pacific and St Vincent in the Caribbean recently established diplomatic relations with us. Some other peoples approaching independence have established close contacts with the Republic of China.

Our international publicity has been carried out vigorously on the basis of carefully planning and priorities so as to increase understanding of this country and create a new world image. We have promptly refuted the hackneyed united front defamation of the Chinese communists and the absurdities of the "Taiwan independence movement," while at the same time making our own position clear in order to set the record straight.

Despite the dual buffeting of international appeasement and the united front tactics of the Chinese communists, Overseas Chinese have in recent years continued their support of freedom and democracy and have shown their vigorous upright spirit. They have performed courageously in supporting the Government of the Republic of China and have launched a powerful movement to unify China under the three principles of the people. The enemy is growing weaker, and we are growing stronger in the international community; the anti-communist situation is therefore more favorable to us.

The Overseas Chinese are seeking to unite all their compatriots in support of the Republic of China. These are some of their major measures:

1. Consolidation of Overseas Chinese organizations. District associations and activities have been strengthened in recent years, thereby adding new contacts and augmenting the solidarity of Overseas Chinese communities.
2. Increased efforts to augment and support the education of young Overseas Chinese abroad or in the mother country, to assist overseas young people in other ways, to sponsor seminars for workers in Overseas Chinese communities, to provide study and inspection tours for overseas Chinese youths and to serve educational needs by correspondence and a college of the air.
3. Overseas communities are planning many celebrations to mark the 70th year of the Republic of China. The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission is providing full support. These enthusiastic activities will have a substantial impact on the world and the Chinese mainland and will deal a heavy blow to the Chinese communists' conspiracy to commemorate the 70th year of the republic and claim descent from the 1911 revolution. The commission will hold meetings this year to adopt long-range plans for Overseas Chinese activities in keeping with the development of the Overseas Chinese communities in the 70's of the republic.

National defense and other military undertakings are based on the policy of "building the army and the nation through assiduity and frugality." We are using our military resources effectively and continuously improving the armed forces. On the one hand, we should reinforce the morale of our officers and men so as to increase their invisible combat capability. On the other hand, we should assure the progress of national defense science and technology, accelerate ordnance production and raise armament self-sufficiency in keeping with the goal of self-reliance. We must assure the simultaneous advance of army building and combat preparedness and quickly carry out modernization of the armed forces. Development of military science and technology must be geared to civilian science and technology by introducing new concepts and methods and extending these to the administration and private enterprise.

These are objectives as we strengthen national defense and augment combat preparedness:

--Fine tuning of military education and training, reinforcement of the chain of command and troop organization, and increase in the visible and invisible combat power of the three armed forces.

--Provide new arms and equipment for the three armed forces, fortify the defense dispositions of our bastion, maintain total control of the air and sea, and assure the effectiveness of measures to smash Chinese communist united front plots, infiltrations, surprise attacks and enemy-instigated rioting.

--Raise the level of sophisticated science and technology so as to augment national defense capability. In this connection, we are making effective use of the national defense industrial development fund to recruit additional experts and scholars at home and abroad and to raise the level of cooperation among military, public and private enterprises. These steps will help raise the quality and effectiveness of research and development in the national defense science and technology required to establish an independent defense industry.

In our approach to political warfare against the Chinese communists, we are relying on ideological warfare as the foundation and psychological warfare as the means. We are integrating intelligence warfare with strategic warfare to widen the area of attack and to set the stage for the unification of China under the banner of the three principles of the people.

The Ministry of National Defense recently established a "small group for political warfare behind the enemy lines" to formulate operational plans in the light of Chinese mainland developments. We have stepped up our psychological offensive employing balloons and radio broadcasts. We are spurring the development of our organizations behind the enemy lines to raise anticommunist tides that will bring about the enemy's collapse from within. This use of political force will lay the foundation for total victory.

The carrying out of democracy and constitutional rule is a fundamental and unchangeable policy of the government. We have always believed that the implementation of democracy and constitutional rule will be the fountainhead of forging unity among the people and a powerful instrument in persuading our compatriots on the mainland to join with us in overthrowing the Chinese communist regime. In moving toward this goal, we shall give priority to the well-being of the people and then move to enlarged participation with respect for the rule of law as our steadfast principle. We shall augment and strengthen political improvement by promoting administrative renovation. Our country has suffered a series of heavy blows over the years but we have never been deterred from marching along the road of democratic and constitutional government.

These are highlights of our activities in this respect during the last six months:

--Preparation for local elections and the assurance of electoral morality. Democracy and the rule of law are promising milestones on China's roadway to constitutional government; elections serve as the best yardstick for measuring the extent of democracy and constitutional government attained. The government has decided to hold elections in November for members of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly and Taipei and Kaohsiung municipal councils together with the mayors and magistrates of cities and counties. In January of next year, we shall hold elections for members of city and county councils and for chiefs of rural and urban townships and mayors of township-level cities. In the light of experience gained in last year's elections, we have revised the rules for enforcing the election law and have established a "task force for investigating and prosecuting those charged with election irregularities" so as to ensure electoral morality.

--Implementation of the national compensation law and the safeguarding of the people's rights and interests. The national compensation law came into effect July 1. All preparations had been completed. The sincere implementation of this statute can fully protect the rights and interests of the people. It reflects the government's sense of responsibility and adds a new page to the chronicle of our democracy and rule of law.

--Improvement of county and city government organization and strengthening of the functions of local self-government. The original organization plans and contemplated staffing do not meet practical requirements in the light of industrial and commercial developments, economic prosperity and changes in the social structure. The government has consequently decided to make adjustments in the organizations and the size of staffs. These measures have been announced and put in effect. They will strengthen the power of local governments, increase their financial resources and augment the functions of local self-government.

--Improvement of land utilization and public sharing of land benefits. The 1981 official prices of land were announced by the Taipei and Kaohsiung municipal governments and by county and city governments in Taiwan Province July 1. The price was increased by 51.6 percent on the average and amounted to about 90 percent of market value. In coordination with the second phase of rural land reform and the implementation of farm mechanization, the Executive Yuan is supervising the Taiwan provincial government in consolidating 100,000 hectares of land during the five years beginning in 1981. Provincial and municipal governments have been urged to expand urban land consolidation to an area of 14,000 hectares. A one-year deadline was set for utilization of vacant land in Taipei and Kaohsiung to ensure its proper use and prevent speculation. Now that the deadline has expired, preliminary figures indicate that 60.34 percent of vacant land has been used for construction. The government will buy unused land in accordance with the law. Announcement of this measure has led to remarkable curtailment of land speculation. The land price in Taipei city is coming down.

--Assurance of good political morality and the prevention of crime. The Executive Yuan has been spurring various organizations to carry out the "regulations governing the rectification of political morality and elimination of corruption" and implement the 10 renovations intended to create an image of clean and competent government. The people have been urged to report corruption and the Executive Yuan has increased supervision and prescribed generous rewards and severe punishments in cases involving political morality. In the first half of this year, the Ministry of Justice's Bureau of Investigation referred 139 corruption cases involving 408 persons to the Prosecutor's Office. Economic crimes involving 133 persons were exposed.

--Enlargement of views and participation in national development. A 15-day national development seminar was held beginning July 6. The 237 participants invited were divided into six study groups and worked hard to provide helpful counsel. The meeting has promoted understanding of the government among intellectuals at home and abroad and thereby made a contribution to national development.

--Strengthening of administrative renovation and enhancement of administrative efficiency. Administrative renovation is the motive force for national modernization and the improvement of administrative efficiency. Earnest efforts have been made to carry out the "plan for strengthening the recruitment, cultivation and utilization of talented people by administrative organizations." We hope this will contribute to the improvement of personnel administration, lead to the employment of qualified persons and provide an effective solution to the manpower problem of various organizations. We have also undertaken sweeping efforts to simplify government procedures, overhaul statutes and enhance efficiency so as to provide better service to the people.

According to polls conducted by the center for public and business education of national Chengchi University, most of the people have an improved impression of the services performed by government employees.

The seventh decade of the Republic of China is a critical time for national development and the turning point into a new era of economic construction. We shall in principle pay equal attention to the stability of commodity prices and economic growth. We shall also attach importance to the balanced and coordinated development of industry and agriculture. Most important of all, we shall adhere to our spirit of assiduity and frugality, make use of our scientific and technological know-how, accelerate the development of technology-intensive industry and increase productivity in all labor sectors. We shall also encourage private participation in economic development, reduce government interference and overcome our difficulties and record new achievements by pooling the knowledge and efforts of all our people. Our country will be enabled to take its place among the ranks of the developed nations before long.

Economy:

The social structure has undergone rapid changes in recent years. The most far-reaching has been the reduction of the economic weight of agriculture and the increase in the importance of industry and services. Agricultural employment is declining and that of industry is increasing. The rate of unemployment has shown a remarkable decline.

World economic recession continued in the first half of this year. One country after another has adopted measures of contraction with effects on the pace of our economic growth. Our exports could not be enlarged. Investment has been in a doldrums. According to preliminary estimate, annual economic growth was at a level of 5.4 percent and short of the target. The world oil supply and demand situation is easing, however, and the price may be frozen at the current level. It is widely predicted that the economy will take a turn for the better in the second half of the year.

The government has always given attention to the balanced development of agriculture and industry and has sought to raise the farmer's income and enlarge his production. The planned purchase of rice has been continued. The purchase price for the first crop this year was raised to NT\$17.6 per kilogram for the Penglai variety and NT\$16.6 for Tsailai rice. Additionally, the government has helped farmers' associations collect surplus rice from farmers at prices above the market level. The Provincial Food Bureau had planned to purchase 281,760 metric tons of rice by the end of August and had helped other organizations buy 224,293 metric tons for a total of 506,053 tons, or 137,594 tons more than in the corresponding period last year. This is the largest purchase since establishment of the rice equalization fund. The government stock of rice has reached 1,086,965 metric tons, exceeding the capacity of public granaries and compelling the government to rent space in private granaries and store the surplus in school auditoriums and people's activity centers.

Inshore fishery has faced difficulties because of the high price of oil, other increases in production costs, restriction of fishing zones and the shortage of fishermen. The government's remedial measures include a year's 50 percent reduction of the levy for fishery development, purchase of old fishing boats, extension of turnover loans, adjustment of production and marketing loans and the making of loans for procurement of energy-efficient boats and conversion to diesel engines. We hope these measures will help fishermen overcome their difficulties.

Affected by the adverse external situation, the general index of industrial production increased by only 4.7 percent in the first half of the year. To help exporters overcome their problems, the government devalued the NT dollar to 38:1 against the U.S. dollar. At the same time, it allocated more money from postal savings deposits for loans to medium and small businesses and industrial and mining enterprises.

Only a short-term benefit can be expected from the devaluation. The permanent solution is to be found in encouraging and assisting producers to replace old equipment, save energy, automate output, increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and develop new products to increase their competitiveness.

In the first eight months of this year, the government approved U.S. \$223 million in foreign and Overseas Chinese investments. In the first seven months, approved domestic investment in new factories totaled NT \$11,959,840,000, less than half the amount in the same period of last year. The organizations concerned have stepped up their publicizing of the provisions and incentives of the revised version of the statute for the encouragement of investment. Special emphasis is given such technology-intensive industries as electronics, information and machinery. The concerned organizations have exchanged views with the industrial establishment in an effort to point up opportunities for investors and thereby stimulate investment proclivity.

The energy control law has been promulgated and widely publicized. As a result of the close cooperation of energy users, power consumption did not increase in the first half of this year despite the 5.4 percent growth in the economy and the 4.6 percent gain in the number of power-consuming households. The 10.1 percent decrease in the consumption of oil showed the effectiveness of our energy conservation measures.

Turning to prices, the wholesale index for August rose 0.32 percent over the previous month and the urban consumer index increased by 1.46 percent. Compared with August of last year, the increase was 6.16 percent for wholesale prices and 17.35 percent for urban consumer prices. The recent adjustment in the exchange rate has undeniably increased the costs of imported commodities and production, but business and industry have not taken advantage of the opportunity to increase prices unduly. The recent OPEC conference failed to reach an agreement and the price of oil has not increased. This will be materially helpful to price stability in the second half of the year.

Sizable unfavorable trade balances appeared at the beginning of the year but the situation has improved since March. Statistics show that two-way trade was U.S. \$29,956,800,000 in the first eight months for an increase of 15.45 percent. Exports were U.S. \$15,109,100,000 and imports U.S. \$14,847,700,000 for a favorable balance of U.S. \$261,400,000.

To maintain our business credit standing and reputation, we undertook a crackdown on the piracy and forgery of trademarks in August. We shall encourage our companies to establish their reputation in the world market with quality products and their own trademarks.

Finance:

Tax revenues--preliminary figures show that in the fiscal 1981 (July 1980 to June 1981) tax revenues amounted to about NT \$313,739,000,000 for a 20 percent increase over fiscal 1980. Income tax revenue exceeded that from customs duties and topped the list. The revenue from customs duties increased by only 1.4 percent, the lowest rise in years.

Handling overdue loans, pressure for payment and bad loans--the Ministry of Finance has revised the regulations for handling overdue loans, pressure for payment by government banks and the accounting for bad loans. It is supervising banks in the handling of loans according to the new regulations. The ministry will revise the "regulations governing the auditing of bad loan accounts" as soon as possible in accordance with the law.

Promotion of public savings--at the end of June, savings deposits in all monetary institutions totaled NT \$712,461 million, an increase of 21.9 percent over the same date in 1980.

Communications development:

Efforts will be continued to carry out the five communications undertakings among the twelve new construction projects and complete planning for mass transit systems in Taipei and Kaohsiung Districts. Postal and telecommunications facilities and meteorological equipment will be modernized. The first-stage shipbuilding program has been completed. Construction contracts for 21 ships totaling 1,700,000 deadweight tons have been signed under the second stage.

As a result of earnest efforts to implement traffic safety measures, highway accidents and casualties were remarkably reduced compared with the statistics for the previous year. Accidents declined by 2,002, deaths by 9 and injuries by more than 2,900. However, a railway express train fell into a river last spring, killing 21 and injuring 135. The recent explosion of a Far Eastern Air Transports plane over Miaoli [which] killed 110 persons took rank as our most serious aviation tragedy. We are determined to review the whole traffic safety problem thoroughly with a view to the safety of passengers and the peace of society.

Education is a long-range program and an invisible means of national defense; culture is the lifeline of the nation; science and technology is a motive force for national construction. The current administrative policy of the government includes these points: educationally, the nation has moved from the enlargement of quantity to the improvement of quality. This enables the various levels of education to fulfill their functions of moral, mental, physical and group life training and to cultivate useful, dignified and upright citizens for the nation. Culturally, the government seeks a society of sound culture with tradition as the warp and modern civilization as the woof. Scientifically and technologically, innovation is followed in order to catch up with others. The primary purpose is to cultivate outstanding personnel so as to meet the demands of modern construction.

Our major measures in the first half of this year included:

Education--compulsory education is basic education. In March of this year, we convened a nationwide meeting on compulsory education for the first time and approved a six-year development plan. To strengthen compulsory education the plan calls for the cultivation of qualified teachers, compilation of textbooks, increase in teacher training facilities and the improvement of teaching methods. Implementation is being carried out by the concerned organizations.

To cope with the requirements of economic development, we are continuing to strengthen and improve technological and vocational education. We are preparing to revise the college law so as to improve administration, bolster graduate education and reinforce the functions of this level of learning. We are pursuing our plans to change provincial and municipal colleges to the national level to reduce the financial burden of local governments and implement the policy of bringing higher education under the wing of the central government.

Private schools have an important role in the educational system. So the government is continuing to encourage and assist them to improve the quality of teaching, teaching methods and school facilities. Annual evaluations are carried out to assure that private schools are developing in the right way.

We have sponsored "patriotic and self-reliance discussions" for primary and middle school teachers and strengthened international athletic, cultural and educational activities. A conference of world Sinologists met here in August of 1980. A conference on the history of the Republic of China opened August 24, 1981, to give emphasis to the 70-year record of the nation.

Culture--the Cultural Development Committee of the Executive Yuan is being organized following approval of its organic rules by your esteemed Yuan. The committee will place emphasis on the basic policy of cultural development, establish a favorable environment for cultural growth, find and encourage talented people to serve cultural needs, and protect and glorify traditional Chinese culture. It will also cooperate with related organizations to publicize Chinese cultural achievements, engage in cultural exchanges and wage cultural warfare against the enemy.

Many people indulge in creature comforts and neglect the elevation of spiritual life. We are therefore attaching special importance to the development of people's spare-time activities. In marking the republic's 70th year, the government is sponsoring an enlarged season of literary and art events. These were planned by the central, provincial and municipal governments and are being carried out by private organizations. The response is enthusiastic and participation is widespread. Activities include vernacular music, dance and operas: Peiping opera; folk art performances and demonstrations; painting exhibitions; literary seminars; and various publications. The count of activities is about 1,200 from the local to the national level. The range is from popular to classical. Such events are being held annually and timed to provide a climax for the double tenth holidays. They are lifting the cultural level and enriching the spiritual life of the people.

Science and Technology--these are current developments:

--Establishment of the Hsinchu Science Park. About 21 companies have been approved to set up plants and more are applying. The Executive Yuan has named national Chiaotung University, national Tsinghua University and national Taiwan Institute of Technology to cooperate closely with the Hsinchu Science Park in accelerating introduction of advanced technology and cultivating outstanding technicians for the nation.

--Convening of the third science and technology consultants conference. Foreign consultants attended this meeting in April and offered 62 suggestions for the direction of scientific and technological development, improvement of industrial production and the maintenance of public health. The recommendations have been forwarded to the ministries and commissions concerned for study and implementation.

--Development of applied science and technology. Emphasis is placed on energy resources; material, computer and information science; and automation. Development of personnel is receiving attention and study.

--Study of public health improvement and environmental protection. Topics include nutrition, development and manufacture of medical equipment, pharmaceutical production, study of epidemic diseases and those with a high death rate, geriatrics, and survey and evaluation of the environment along the northern coast.

--Strengthening of international scientific and technological cooperation. The ROC-U.S. scientific and technological cooperation agreement was signed in September of 1980. Twenty projects are under way. We are also promoting scientific and technological cooperation projects with South Africa, Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Korea.

Development of science and technology is related to national defence, economic growth and the people's welfare. The Executive Yuan will adhere to established principles in pursuing all-out development through the cultivation of able people at home and abroad and by making effective use of natural resources. We shall seek to upgrade industry while accelerating the pace of national development. A second national conference on science and technology will be held in the spring of 1982 to canvass various opinions and apply collective wisdom in reviewing and revising the policy and direction of development.

These are the urgent tasks of social development:

--Acceleration of public housing construction. The government has been expediting such projects for many years. Several problems are on their way to solution. These include the establishment of a public housing administration, revision of statutes, encouragement of private investment and development of large public housing communities.

--Grass-roots construction. Progress of all-out construction has been satisfactory in consequence of the efforts of provincial and city governments and the enthusiastic support of the people. The current program runs from January, 1980, to the end of 1981 with a budget of NT\$38.5 billion. Units completed at the end of April this year numbered 63,405, or 72 percent of the total. This success has led provincial and city governments to undertake follow-up planning for additional projects.

--Improvement of the lives of those living in outlying areas. A five-year plan and budget have been drawn up. The living environment will be improved and production increased.

Augmentation of social welfare and social security. A welfare plan calls for the expenditure of NT\$50 million to serve the aged and disabled. A plan of farm child care by neighbors is in the experimental stage. Health insurance for farmers is planned. Social security will be enlarged step by step until the goal of insurance for all is attained.

--Expansion of vocational training. The Ministry of the Interior established a vocational training bureau March 2 to raise the level of worker competency. The government is helping people obtain jobs and carrying out tests of skills to serve the needs of economic growth.

--Providing jobs for young people. In the first half of this year, 11,149 graduates of vocational and high schools, 5,082 graduates of colleges and 390 scholars and students returning from advanced study abroad found jobs with the guidance and assistance of the government. To help young people start a business, government holds seminars, provides loans and helps with land purchases.

--Advancing the age of enlistment for high school and vocational school graduate entering military service. This experimental measure is intended to end the waiting period for graduates and keep them away from the temptations of idleness. The response is enthusiastic. The National Youth Commission has counted 7,000 applications.

--Improvement of food sanitation controls. The government has formulated a "plan for strengthening food sanitation and controls" and established organizations at central and local levels to carry out inspections.

--Increase of medical facilities and training. The national Taiwan University Hospital and Veterans General Hospital are to be expanded in a series of stages. Medical facilities at provincial hospitals and public health clinics are being improved. Medical colleges have been required to enroll 80 additional students beginning with the 1981 academic year. One hundred students are receiving government medical scholarships.

--Controlling myopia and hepatitis-B in children. Plans have been drawn up and control measures implemented.

Heavy rainfall in the southern part of Chiayi County recently caused severe damage. The Executive Yuan has matched the funds provided by the provincial government for emergency relief. Reconstruction and rehabilitation measures will place emphasis on soil conservation and flood control.

Honorable members: The foregoing report covers only the highlights of administration during the last six months. Because time is so limited, a more complete written report has been prepared for you.

As a result of the government's efforts and the people's participation, the foundation of democracy and the rule of law have grown steadily stronger over the years. The fruits of development have become more abundant. However, social progress and the rising standard of living have brought many new problems and requirements. We are determined to solve the problems and meet the needs, and have confidence we can do so. Our most important tasks are to unite the strength of the people so as to accelerate development and modernization. We do not expect miraculous results as we march forward, but we do believe that drops of water will gradually penetrate the stone. We must plant our feet on solid ground, leave a footprint with every step and underline each stride with a drop of sweat to assure more brilliant achievements and more important advancement.

Today we are carrying out the double mission of constructing this bastion and recovering the mainland. In working hard to build up this bastion and serve the people's welfare, we have not forgotten that our compatriots are entrapped in the dark waters of the mainland. They have been persecuted in purge and struggle and enslaved by violent totalitarianism. Their craving for freedom is strong. Their aspiration to survive is pressing.

The superiority of the three principles of the people and the certainty of the three principles unification of China are affirmed by the contrast between our bastion of national revival and the Chinese mainland. Our bastion is characterized by political stability, economic prosperity, social tranquility and educational universality. The mainland is notorious for political tyranny, economic backwardness, social chaos and cultural degeneration. The very existence and progress of the Republic of China pose a grave threat to the bogus communist regime and inspire hope in our mainland compatriots. We must make use of the fruits of the three principles of the people so that our compatriots on the mainland can soon enjoy lives of freedom, democracy and happiness.

The closer we come to victory the harder we need to work. The farther the advance of time, the greater the energy required to catch up with it. Let us unite all Chinese sons and daughters and all descendants of our Chinese forefathers. Let us demonstrate our wisdom and courage, forge our hearts as one and march forward with steps in unison so as to accomplish our mission of a three principles unification of China and usher in the victorious era of the three principles of the people.

CHINESE PLA CONDUCTING 'GIGANTIC' MILITARY EXERCISE

HK230114 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 22

[By staff correspondent]

[Text] Close to 100,000 troops from various branches of the Chinese army, including infantry, artillery and tank units, and scores of warplanes are taking part in a gigantic exercise in a mountainous area northwest of Beijing, according to reliable sources yesterday.

Live ammunition is said to have been used and several casualties have also been reported.

The exact scale of the exercise is not known, but some military analysts believe it could be the biggest exercise of its kind since the People's Republic was founded 32 years ago.

The exercise is said to be around Zhangjiakou, about 200 km northwest of the capital, and has been under way for several days, the sources said.

Very little concrete information is available, although indications of such an exercise have been fairly abundant for some time, the sources added.

For 2 months there has been unusually frequent movement of aircraft in and out of several noncivilian airports. Troops have also been seen camped on the outskirts of the capital.

The speculation then was that China was to hold a major military parade on Army Day, August 1. This, however, did not materialize. Instead, air and land movements appeared to continue. It was only in the past week or so that it became clear that the exercise was under way.

Why China decided to hold the exercise at this time is not clear. Several theories have been advanced by political observers, but none sounds convincing. The most likely is that it is to test the readiness of the Chinese Armed Forces, and to coordinate ground and air action among various units. That the Chinese exercise should take place about the time the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces were having their own exercises may be a coincidence, observers believe. Nor did they feel that it had anything to do with the successful launching on Sunday of three satellites on a single rocket.

Analysts also expected the Zhangjiakou exercise to conclude within the next few days when those taking part will retire to their barracks to rest and prepare for a military parade at Tiananmen square on China's National Day, October 1.

It is also expected that China will display its latest arsenal and missiles, including the Long March III rockets, which were used in the Southwest Pacific missile launching tests and which put the three satellites into orbit on Sunday.

Further Details

HK240230 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Sep 81 p 8

[Staff correspondent report]

[Text] At least six to seven Chinese armies largely from the Beijing Military Region, totalling 200,000 officers and men, are involved in the current massive military exercise in the mountainous Zhangjiakou region, northwest of Beijing, according to reliable sources.

At the same time, the Beijing correspondent of Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported in a very short dispatch that the chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and all the top military officials, except Marshal Ye Jianying, watched the exercise at one time or another during the past few days.

The exercise, the largest since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, was supervised by the chief of general staff, General Yang Dezhi.

China has so far not announced the exercise although rumors have been circulating in the capital for several weeks, knowledgeable sources in Hong Kong said yesterday.

One senior Chinese military official was reported to have been asked about the exercise and dismissed it as an ordinary "MR" (military region) practice.

While military regions are known to hold regular exercises, the current Hebei exercise is certainly different from any other held previously, an analyst said. This is the first time that so many soldiers, tanks, artillery and planes are taking part. This is also the first time, it is believed, that many forms of warfare, except nuclear, are involved in a comprehensive, combined exercise. This exercise must be significant for Mr Deng to make an appearance with almost all the top senior officials of the Military Affairs Commission, the analyst said. Another distinction, he said, was the use of live ammunition. While this is not unique, its wide use and the casualties reported indicated the degree of intensity of the exercise.

And although most of the forces taking part in the exercise are drawn from the Beijing Military Region, one of the largest regions and the most important for it guards the capital, units from other military regions are probably also taking part--another feature that sets this exercise apart from the rest.

The analyst did not think the exercise was related to the current tension in East Europe as it must have been planned months ago, before the current crisis broke out.

While the exact purpose of the exercise is not clear, one aspect indicates the nature of the practice. The locality selected is a mountainous region where transport and communication are extremely hazardous, similar to that of the rugged regions along China's southwest and southern borders.

It was long the Yunnan and Guangxi borders with Vietnam that China fought its latest battle--the "counter-attack in self-defence" of February 1979. Although it fulfilled the many objectives that the Beijing leadership had set down, that operation also revealed some of the shortcomings of the People's Liberation Army, particularly in relating to coordination and effective communications.

Another interesting point was the deputy commander of the Vietnam campaign was none other than General Yang Dezhi, the present chief of general staff, who is supervising the current Hebei military exercise, the analyst said.

The Beijing Military Region is one of the most strategic. It encompasses the two principal municipalities of Beijing and Tianjin, Hebei and Shansi Provinces as well as Inner Mongolia, and borders the Soviet Union on the northeast and Mongolia on the north.

It is believed to have five tank divisions, 28 infantry divisions and 12 local divisions, under the command of General Qin Jiwei.

The area where the exercise is under way is Zhangjiakou, only 200 km northwest of Beijing.

The last major military exercise took place in Shandong in 1964 in the form of a grand contest. That exercise was proposed by Marshal He Long, a vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and supported by General Luo Ruiqing, the then chief of general staff.

It was designed to stress the importance and need of technology in modern warfare as opposed to Chairman Mao Zedong's people's war concept. Both Marshal He and Gen Luo were purged in the ensuing Cultural Revolution for their "heretic" concept.

Marshal He soon died but Gen Luo survived to return to the political scene after the 1976 arrest of the gang of four. He died in West Germany during an operation 3 years ago.

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